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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 21

Section 1

October 24, 1935

**R.R. SEEKS REORGANIZATION** The \$500,000,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway--serving one of the most densely populated areas in the United States--yesterday sought reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy laws. This railway system thus became the only major eastern road to plead for trusteeship as a result of the depression. Despite pronounced economic improvement in the territory served since recovery set in the road found the huge burden of debt incurred to carry it through the leanest years, together with mounting costs and taxes, made reorganization unavoidable. (A.P.)

**REAL ESTATE CONVENTION** There is developing a comprehensive program which will place real estate and mortgage investments on a sound basis, the National Association of Real Estate Boards was assured yesterday. Federal officials and property experts united in predicting that the conditions in this field during the last five years would not occur again. New governmental regulations and the overthrow of a system which permitted unsound financing will restore confidence in the market, they said. (New York Times.)

**R.R. SPEED RECORD** The Burlington's new "Mark Twain" streamlined train made what railroad officials claimed was a new speed record of 122 miles an hour near Oxford, Nebraska, yesterday, says an Associated Press report. The fourth of the Burlington's Diesel-powered Zephyrs hit top speed on a route where the Republican River flood of last June washed away the tracks. The Burlington designed the speed test to demonstrate the rebuilding of its main Denver-Chicago line paralleling the river.

**FERTILIZER TRADE RULES** Proposed fair trade practice rules and a voluntary agreement as to labor have been submitted by the fertilizer industry to the Federal Trade Commission, announces Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association. The plan contemplates the incorporation of a fair practice association in each of the 12 districts into which the country is divided to facilitate the cooperation of members in eliminating unfair trade practices. (Press.)

Electricity Consumers' Cooperative      Agricultural Engineering (October) prints a paper by George W. Kable on "An Electricity Consumers' Cooperative". He says: "The Alcorn County (Mississippi) Power Association is the first mutual, non-profit association in the Tennessee Valley organized for the purchase and distribution of electric energy. It was created by the citizens of Alcorn County early in 1934 and undertook the active distribution of power on June 1 of that year...Alcorn County is in most respects a typical southern county, with cotton and corn as its main crops...The population is approximately 23,700, with about 6,700 urban residents and 17,000 rural. The percentage of negroes is high. In 1930 Alcorn County had 3,384 farms, of which 1,972, or 59.1 percent, were operated by tenants. Forty-eight farms had central station service and 34 had individual lighting plants. Electric motors were used on only 10 farms. The average amount of the bills paid to the power companies was \$46.70 per farm per year...The records of the association to date are encouraging. In the first six months of operation the total number of customers increased from 1,599 to 1,627. About one-half of all customers became members in the first few days of operation. At present there are approximately 2,000 customers, of which about 15 percent are non-members. In recent months 50 additional miles of rural lines have been put in service. Residential consumption jumped from 49 kilowatt hours per customer per month in May 1934, the last month of the power company service, to 83 kilowatt hours at the end of the seventh month. During the first seven months of association operations, the average rate to residential customers declined from 3.1 cents to 2.6 cents per kilowatt hour, due to increased consumption. At the same time total residential revenue increased 13 percent. The whole-sale rate to the association was approximately 5.8 mills per kilowatt hour. In the first six months the domestic load was increased by the addition of 211 refrigerators, 90 ranges, and 32 water heaters..."

Pa. Forest Reserve Law      "Governor Earle of Pennsylvania afforded relief to the overburdened landowners of the state when he signed the auxiliary forest reserve law," says Forest Leaves (October). "The measure provides that surface land suitable for growing merchantable forest products shall constitute a distinct class of land to be known as forest reserves and shall be rated in value for the purpose of taxation not in excess of \$1 per acre...When the land is ready to yield its crop, the landowner will then repay the county for the tax exemption he has enjoyed in the ensuing years...When the timber is cut, 10 percent of the stumpage value must be paid by the owner to the county treasurer in lieu of the annual taxes. In most cases, depending upon a fair market value, the 10 percent of the stumpage value paid to the counties will exceed the amount that would have been paid in annual taxes on the land and at the same time relieve the landowners of the tremendous burden of paying annual taxes on tracts that yield only one lifetime crop."

Bovine T.B. Vaccine      The Lancet (London) for October 5, in a note on the Spahlinger bovine tuberculosis vaccine, says: "...A final report by veterinary surgeons in the Ministry of Agriculture (Ireland) was issued by the Government of Northern Ireland recently, from which it appears that eleven vaccinated calves resisted the injection of



the test dose of tubercle bacilli in a very similar manner. One animal weakened by nematode infection died of tuberculous meningitis after 607 days. The other 10 animals, which remained perfectly well, were slaughtered in the municipal abattoir 780 to 892 days after injection of the test dose. One of them was found to have a tuberculous udder. Post-mortem examination revealed the presence of nodules in the lungs and certain glands; when incised these were found to contain an oily pus-like or cheese-like substance in which tubercle bacilli were not demonstrable by the microscope although injection of the material into guinea pigs showed the presence of viable tubercle bacilli. Those vaccinated animals had also been exposed for two years to the risk of natural infection and the heifers were put to the strain of calving and lactation. In a foreword to the report, the secretary to the ministry points out that the highly satisfactory nature of the results raises the question of the compulsory use of the vaccine as a means of eradicating bovine tubercle from the herds of Northern Ireland."

**R.E.A. News**      The Rural Electrification News, which made its first appearance with the September issue, will, according to Morris L. Cooke, administrator, "chronicle the progress of the rural electrification movement, including the development of the Rural Electrification Administration's projects, policies and publications. REA's dominant aim is to take electricity to as many farms as possible in the shortest possible time. We hope that this news bulletin...will help to achieve that aim."

**Gas Storage of Apples**      Nature (London) for October 5 says: "Leaflet No. 6 on food investigation, by Drs. Franklin Kidd and Cyril West, issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1935, shows how completely scientific investigation has established suitable conditions for winter storage of the apple crop...One of the most significant lessons learnt in recent years is the influence of the volatile products released from ripening fruit in producing further and deleterious changes in the fruit. They are controlled largely by their absorption by wrapping the fruit in paper soaked in mineral oil; it is also now clear that varieties with different ripening periods should be stored separately, as these substances are released in greatest quantity just as the apples begin to ripen."

**Farm Fire Protection**      J. E. Florin, superintendent of fire prevention, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, says in Fire Protection (Oct.): "...Through pamphlets and bulletins sent to the papers of the state and widely published by them, and also to secretaries of more than 200 mutual fire insurance companies and to county agricultural agents we have tried to arouse a greater fire consciousness among farmers and pointed out the necessity of constant care and the importance of fire prevention inspection work and of first aid fire fighting appliances and urged arrangements for protection with regular fire departments. To learn the results of responses to farm fires by regular city and village fire departments a year ago we sent an extensive questionnaire to every Wisconsin fire chief. Reports gave a record of responses to 1,540 farm building fires during 1832 and 1833. In 603 of these fires enough of the building on fire when the department arrived was saved so it could be repaired. In 802 additional fires the building in which the fire originated was destroyed beyond repair but the fire was kept from spreading to other buildings..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.75; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap.  $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 98  $7/8$ -102  $7/8$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 104  $7/8$ -121  $7/8$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $111\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $106\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $81\frac{1}{2}$ -84; St. Louis  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88-89; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88-89; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 28; Chi.  $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 28-29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $177\frac{1}{4}$ - $182\frac{1}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.15-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Midwestern stock 75¢-95¢ in the Middle West;  $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.00 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type, Holland Seed, \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; Danish \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢; Delicious 75-90¢ and Baldwins 55¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 75 ¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling  $7/8$  inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 20 points from the previous close to 11.10 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.55 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 10.99 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 10.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $28\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-35 cents; Standards,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 22

Section 1

October 25, 1935

## SYNTHETIC GASOLINE

A new process which makes synthetic gasoline from the wastes of natural gasoline manufacture promises to extend the Nation's oil reserves by many years. The basic materials in the process are hydrocarbons, among the chief constituents of natural oil, which up to the present time have been allowed to escape as waste gases. The synthetic use of gas wastes, known as "polymerization," also is used to make new lubricating oils. These are more expensive than natural oils, but have superior qualities which make them valuable for uses to which the natural product is unsuitable. (A.P.)

## U.S. CREDIT POLICIES

The Federal Reserve System's open market committee concluded a three-day meeting yesterday without making any major shift in the system's credit policy. The committee reached the conclusion that the idle reserves, although at the unprecedented level of almost \$3,000,000,000, were not being abused and presented no immediate cause for action. (New York Times.)

## ARGENTINE WOOL PRICES

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says wool prices reached the highest level in two years yesterday when a lot of 155,000 pounds of exceptionally attractive morino from the Rio Negro district sold at 20.50 pesos per ten kilograms, which is equal to 31 1/2 cents a pound. This was 6 cents higher than <sup>day before</sup> yesterday's record price for the year for the same classification. Another lot of 22,000 pounds of fine cross-bred, also Rio Negro, sold at 16 pesos per ten kilograms, equal to 23 3/4 cents a pound. Both lots were bought by a German exporting firm. The market was unusually active with high prices for all classifications.

## INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Industrial employment in September reached the highest level since November 1930, Secretary Perkins said yesterday, showing figures to indicate that 350,000 had returned to work last month. Based on 1923-25 averages, the month's index was 83.6, as compared to 81.8 in August and 75.9 a year ago. Combined payrolls in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries were increased \$12,000,000 a week over the August level, Miss Perkins estimated, and the factory payroll index mounted to 72.1, based on 1923-25 averages.

## RETAIL SALES

Department store sales during the first half of October registered a nation-wide increase of 12 percent, as compared with the same period a year ago, according to a survey issued yesterday by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. (Press.)

Selenium  
Report

"Research of far-reaching consequence, done in an admirable spirit and with the cooperation of a large group of investigators of diversified interest, has produced something of a classic document from the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils," says an editorial in Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering (October). "We refer to the technical bulletin entitled 'Selenium Occurrence in Certain Soils in the United States,' by Horace G. Byers. That document portrays in a clean-cut fashion and without pulling its punches the serious character of the problem created by selenium in causing the so-called alkali disease in cattle. It does not hesitate to recommend drastic measures, even to the extent of condemnation of certain territory in which grazing should be forbidden. But more striking than the vigorous findings is the elaborate organization which worked under the able direction of Director H. G. Knight of the bureau, to bring every available type of worker into an effective team. The results are unusually convincing from the standpoint of the chemist and engineer, as well as from biological, botanical and agricultural points of view. Furthermore, an issue which might have resulted in panic, had it been carelessly handled, now comes out in a matter-of-fact form that is convincing without being alarming..."

Irrigation  
Cooperation

Linn County (Oregon) farmers in large numbers are installing irrigation systems to cope with the dryness of the season. Virtually all the new plants include centrifugal pumps and the motive power most popular is electricity wherever it is available. Wells and streams are the water sources in about equal proportions. Farmers are also equally divided in favor of overhead sprinkling and gravity flood systems. More than 100 irrigation plants have been installed in Linn County in the last year. (Oregon Farmer.)

## Wisconsin

The prominence of Wisconsin dairy products from the standpoint of public health was demonstrated at the health exhibition of the American Public Health Association in Milwaukee this month, according to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets. The keynote of the exhibition was that Wisconsin's annual production of 11 billion pounds of milk, made into 60 percent of the nation's cheese, over 10 percent of the nation's butter, more than one-third of the nation's evaporated milk, and an imposing majority of all other manufactured dairy products, is from dairy herds free of tuberculosis. Wisconsin has tested more cattle for tuberculosis than any other state in the union, says Dr. Walter Wisnicky, state director of livestock sanitation. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, October 10.)

4-H Clubbers  
in College

"Fifteen percent of the Clemson College (S.C.) graduating class last year were former 4-H club members, and they represented 41 percent of the counties of South Carolina," reports Dan Lewis, acting state boys' club agent, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (October). "They represented 33 percent of the graduates in the school of agriculture; 20 percent in the school of vocational agricultural education; and 16 percent in the school of textiles. All entomology graduates, 67 percent of the dairy, 57 percent of the agricultural economics and 50 percent of the animal husbandry graduates were former 4-H club members..."



Farm Wreathed in smiles, reflecting greatly improved business  
Optimism in the farm belt, members of the Agricultural Publishers Association met recently in Chicago to discuss the future promotional and other activities of the group, says a report to Editor & Publisher (October 19). They learned from Victor F. Hayden, executive secretary, that "up to and including September, farm paper lineage in 1935 increased 9.9 percent over the same period of 1934...In sub-classifications covering products of exclusive or extensive use on the farm, the lineage increases are still greater." As examples, it is pointed out that fertilizers showed an increase of 29.3 percent and tractors and equipment an increase of 32.1 percent. One of the brightest harbingers of the spring of prosperity evidenced at the many publishing conventions in Chicago recently, was the agricultural paper publishers' intention to increase their assessments to bring in 25 percent more revenue, placing it on a par with a few years ago.

Iodized Dr. George M. Curtis of Ohio State Medical School has  
Feeds in demonstrated that the addition of increased amounts of iodine  
Demand to the diet of dairy cows is distinctly beneficial. He and his co-workers have observed that the fertility of cows was improved after the addition of iodine to the feed and the quality of the calves was also improved over that of those produced before the institution of the iodine regimen. The reports further show an increase of 9.1 pounds in milk production. Poultrymen will be interested in the report of Dr. H. W. Titus of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Station at Beltsville, who has stated that the cost of adding iodine to poultry feeds represents perhaps one cent per bird per year, a most inexpensive insurance against iodine deficiency. (Press.)

Historic James Montagnes, in a letter to Country Life (London)  
Apple Tree for October 12, says: "Although no longer in Canada, the most historic apple tree in North America is intimately related with the Dominion. This 109-year old tree, which still bears fruit annually, is located at Fort Vancouver, in the State of Washington, where it was planted in 1826 by officers of the Hudson Bay Company. Fort Vancouver was once in British territory, but being just the other side of the 29th parallel it is now in the United States. The tree was planted from the seeds of an apple eaten at a banquet to Captain Simpson and other officers on their way for the fur company to the new fur post at Vancouver...After several years the tree bore its first fruit, one apple, which was divided among the 17 men of the post. Next year the tree bore a crop of 20 apples and has been producing an annual crop ever since."

Light for For the night's rural parade, highway engineers envisage  
Rural Roads a whole national system of highways lighted for safe night travel, says a press report in the Stock Yards Daily Journal. The long-talked-of possibility of rural lighting received new impetus at a recent meeting of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, when a committee was appointed. Rural traffic accidents at night are credited with an estimated money damage in the United States of \$400,000,000 a year, 6,000 fatal accidents and 160,000 non-fatal accidents, according to electric railway figures. Osborne S. Mitchell, editor of Electrical News and Engineering, points out that rural highway lighting would bring electrification to farms not now having it.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 97-101; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 103-120; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 113-123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 1/8-50 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81-83; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87-88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28; St. Louis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-180.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.20-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 in Baltimore; 94¢-96¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$13-\$15 f.o.b. sacked at Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$20-\$22 on seed stock in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Appleton Section. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 90¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 75¢-95¢ in consuming centers. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢; Wealthys 75¢-80¢; Delicious 75¢-90¢ and Baldwins 55¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.07 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.45 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.96 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 23

Section 1

*October*  
~~November~~ 26, 1935

## BRITISH EXPORT PROTECTION

A London cable to the New York Times says a plan to protect British exporters against the risk of frozen debts, announced day before yesterday by the government, calls for a small premium to guarantee payment in sterling within six months of a shipment of goods. Normally the project, which is designed to be self-supporting, will cover 75 percent of the sterling value of the goods. Debts resulting from past trading, however, will not be affected, although the government will continue its efforts to obtain payment of existing frozen debts.

## ENGINEERING AWARDS UP

Engineering construction awards for the last week reached the highest level for any similar period since October 1931, at \$58,980,000, Engineering News Record reported yesterday. The figure tops the previous high week for this year by 31 percent and last year's best week by 5 percent. (A.P.)

## MINN. FARM PRICES RISE

Better-grade Minnesota farms which went begging last year now are selling at prices 20 to 25 percent above 1934, T. H. Arens, State Conservator, said yesterday. Sales this year of state-owned farms. Mr. Arens said, averaged \$4,586, as compared with \$2,781 last year, figuring the first nine months of 1935 against all 1934. (A.P.)

## GAS AND ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Gross output of the Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended October 19, 1935, was over 74,000,000 units, an increase over the same week of last year of nearly 10 percent. This is the highest gross output ever reported by the Associated System. Net electric output (after eliminating sales to other utilities) was 60,046,239 units, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of nearly 11 percent. This is the highest net output ever reported by the Associated System and is the first time it has exceeded 60,000,000 units in any one week. (Press.)

## CANADIAN PRIZE APPLES

For the first time since 1929 a Canadian yesterday won the highest award in the dessert apple class at the Imperial Fruit Show at Cardiff, Wales, returning to the Dominion what is considered the blue ribbon of the world's greatest fruit exhibition. The first prize went to James Low of Cyama, B.C., whose exhibit of Delicious won him \$200 in cash. (Canadian Press.)



**U.S. Sheep** "The band of 775 sheep recently purchased in Utah, Nevada for Manchukuo and Wyoming by the Manchukuoan Government has arrived at its destination safely, according to information received by the National Wool Growers Association," says the Oregon Farmer (October 17). "The purchases were made several months ago by representatives of the Manchukuoan Government who visited many farms in the three states. During the visit of the foreign buyers, it was explained that since the sheep in Manchuria are of Mongolian breed and are kept principally for their meat, the wool is of inferior quality. The Manchukuoan authorities are concerned with replacing the native breed, estimated to number 4,000,000 head, with an improved type. They hope to develop this better type mainly by crossing the native sheep with merino blood from the western United States. It will be a gigantic, long-time breeding-up program. The wool produced by the native breed is barely fit for making blankets and rugs. Yield of wool per head is about 2.25 pounds, with the total annual production about 9,000,000 pounds. Experiments already conducted at the station at Kungchuling indicate an improved breed can be expected to yield 7 to 10 pounds of wool. Four million head of this improved type would increase the wool yield to 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 annually."

**Radio Meteorograph** Investigation of weather conditions in the upper air, important for regular forecasting and for safe air transport, will be speeded up and facilitated by an instrument called a radio meteorograph, recently perfected at the Blue Hill meteorological observatory of Harvard University. The new instrument, which with batteries weighs three pounds, has been put in service on the army airplane which makes daily weather ascents from East Boston for the Weather Bureau. The radio meteorograph, which can be installed in an airplane or hung from sounding balloons, automatically transmits, every 30 seconds, records of barometric pressure, temperature and humidity. Through special receiving apparatus set up at the observatory, the signals are instantly received and recorded on a revolving drum. Perfection of the instrument, which transmits its signals on the ultra-short wave length of five meters, was made possible by a study of high frequency radio transmission and receiving between the weather station on top of Mount Washington and the Blue Hill observatory, extending over a period of years. (New York Times.)

**Foreign Trade** Cube root, long used by South American Indians as a fish poison, is now enjoying a very active demand in the United States and other countries where it has been found effective as an insecticide, according to the Commerce Department. The bulk of commercial cube root is obtained in the region of Iquitos, Peru, about 2,400 miles up the Amazon River. In order to prevent the transplanting of cube in foreign lands where it might become competitive with the Peruvian product, the government has prohibited the exportation of anything but the completely dried root, a report from Lima states. United States foreign trade in household and agricultural insecticides and raw materials for the production of such products has increased considerably since the beginning of the year. United States exports of household and agricultural insecticides, disinfectants and similar products reached 13,377,000 pounds valued at \$1,783,700 during the first eight months of the year.

N.Y.C. Plant Exhibit      Beginning today and continuing until November 1, a new exhibit will be on view at the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park showing plants preserved in their natural colors by means of the first process ever perfected for holding the green of the leaves and the tones of the blossoms. Wild flowers, garden flowers and ferns will be shown, pressed between sheets of a transparent fabric and appearing in color and texture as fresh as when they were picked, it was said by officials of the garden. The process has been perfected by G. Russell Fessenden of Mount Vernon, N.Y., after seven years of experimentation. (N.Y.T.)

British Cooperative Land Plan      Country Life (London) for October 12, in an editorial on cooperative land experiments, says that a cooperative experiment on strictly "business" lines, is "that being carried out by Fordson Estates, Limited, at Boreham, where Henry Ford purchased a 2,000-acre estate when he was in England some years ago...In spite of the fact that the land was not in a high state of fertility and its capacity had to be restored by draining, cleaning and manuring, the results of the first period, which was the latter half of 1934, showed profits beyond expectations, which have been divided among the cooperators in the proportion which their individual wages bear to the members' total wages. When it is remembered that the cooperators already draw wages in excess of the 'minimum', it may well be asked how these profits are being made. A full rent is being charged for the land (which includes the initial outlay on improvements) and the farming is run on a strictly business basis. Keeness among the men and skill in cropping are obviously assisting them, but the chief secret lies in the adoption of economical and particularly mechanised methods of cultivation. The case of one particular farm is remarkable, on which the annual output of food has been raised to 30,000 pounds from 2,000 pounds before 1931, and where, under mixed farming, the previous tenant employed seven horses, six men and a boy, there are now employed one horse, three tractors and fourteen permanent workers whose earnings amount to 3,000 pounds. The possibilities of the application of mechanisation and intelligence to market gardening were surely never better illustrated than by the fact that in the whole of the three cooperative groups the number of men in permanent employment has more than doubled and the wages paid, including casual wages and bonuses, have more than quadrupled."

(Montreal)

Muskrat Ranch      A. J. Darymaple writes in Forests and Outdoors/(October) on "The World's Largest Muskrat Ranch", owned by Tom Lamb, trader, of Moose Lake, 300 air miles northwest of Winnipeg and comprising 54,120 acres. "From a small start of 400 rats on the property," says the author, "he witnessed their numbers increase until he was able to harvest 24,000 in 1935 and he still left thousands for seed. The (Canadian) Government received more than \$3,000 in revenues in 1935 from a bog that a few years ago was considered worthless. Indians and half-breeds, working on the ranch, have enjoyed added incomes which have run as high as \$300 a year in extra cash. A number of hunters working beyond the boundaries of the ranch have caught the overflow and found a new source of wages. Wild life has increased rapidly. Fox, mink, skunk and other animals have been drawn to the muskrat range. These have been trapped and added more to the incomes of the men who follow the fur...Wild fowl are not molested. In fact, they are encouraged to nest in the region. Their numbers have increased in thousands..."





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 24

Section 1

October 28, 1935

**BROOKINGS REPORT ON A.A.A.** Further experimentation with AAA marketing agreements and license activities under the Secretary of Agriculture was recommended yesterday by the Brookings Institution in a report which indicated a belief that this portion of the agricultural adjustment program was legally valid. The "long-run beneficial effects" of marketing agreements had not yet been clearly established, the report, prepared by Dr. Edward G. Nourse of the Brookings Institution of Economics, declared, but instead of being "a new and strange development," these agreements merely represented an extension of "group marketing" efforts developed by the farmers' cooperative movement and are worthy of further trial." (New York Times.)

**LAND-GRANT COLLEGE ENROLLMENT** Improvement in economic conditions in every section of the country is indicated by reports received from 44 state universities and land-grant colleges, showing an increase of 8.3 percent in the total student enrolment this fall over 1934, according to Dr. A. H. Upham, president of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and secretary of the National Association of State Universities. The reporting institutions, representing all but four of the states having state universities or land-grant colleges, showed a total enrolment of 175,898 in October of this year, as compared with 162,406 a year ago. (Press.)

**SOY BEAN SHIPMENT** The steamship Barrie cleared for Montreal Saturday with 47,000 bushels of soy beans--the first export shipment of that crop from Chicago in three years. The consignment, from Illinois farms, will be transferred at Montreal and shipped abroad, Bartlett, Frazier & Company, its consignors, said. Chicago brokers said about 500,000 bushels more would be exported within the next 10 days. (A.P.)

**FREE STATE TRADE** A Dublin cable to the New York Times says trade conditions of the Irish Free State show a marked improvement, according to statistics just issued by the Department of Industry and Commerce. As a consequence of the industrial revival in the country, imports of sugar and such finished products as wearing apparel, boots and shoes decreased considerably during the first nine months of this year, while exports of livestock and agricultural produce rose appreciably. For the year ended September 1934, the country's adverse balance of trade was more than 19,000,000 pounds. The figures for the year ended September 1935 disclosed that the adverse balance had fallen by nearly 2,000,000 pounds.

State Power  
Programs                State planning boards face a dual problem in developing a coordinated power program, the National Resources Committee reports. These are listed as (1) the need for developing outlets for large supplies of power which now exist, and (2) the necessity of developing sources of power in regions where it is lacking and where electricity can be sold at low rates. The committee's report was part of an inclusive survey of state planning in the United States and was based on reports which have been prepared by state organizations. The Pacific Northwest region, which will be supplied with power from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams, both of which are federally financed, faces the problem of disposing of "this large block of surplus and new power," the report said. The dissemination of "official and accurate information as to the advantage of the Pacific Northwest to businessmen throughout the nation interested in cheap power, including offers of all possible inducements in the nature of attractive sites, cheap transportation and low taxes," was suggested as a way of finding a market for this power. (Press.)

Artificial  
Wool                    "According to the Berlin correspondent of the Financial News, about 28,540 metric tons of artificial wool were produced in the first six months of this year," says an editorial in the Pastoral Review (Australia) for September 16. "It is stated that world production of the fibre has increased in the last few months even faster than artificial silk, the output mentioned representing an increase of 75 percent over the same period in 1934. Japan produced 11,350 tons, Italy 7,560 tons, Germany 5,520 tons, France 1,475 tons and Great Britain 1,455 tons...The uncertain factor is the 'quality' of the article, but even if it is not a perfect substitute for the sheep's fleece, it is probably good enough for certain requirements. In any case, at the moment the consumption of artificial wool is a matter of necessity rather than of choice, though the danger lies in the persistence of conditions responsible for necessity ultimately leading to the use of the substitute purely on its merits. That can only be avoided by enabling consumers to obtain at a reasonable price as much natural wool as they want. The ruinous restrictions placed on the trade of such consumers by our tariff and anything in the nature of dictation of prices higher than they are able or willing to pay, can only lead to increasing curtailment of wool purchases and to serious consequences to every Australian."

Southern  
Lumber                Although lumbering has drawn upon southern forests for timber for a great many years, there is no prospect that this important industry will disappear in the South because of a scarcity of timber, says a statement recently by the conservation department of the Southern Pine Association, which also asserts that a plentiful supply of southern pine lumber to serve the needs of future generations indefinitely for home building and other construction purposes, is assured. "It is distinctly noticeable," the statement said, "that there is no visible diminution of growing timber in the southern forests. Second-growth timber is replacing the old virgin timber that was the white man's heritage from the Indians, and second-growth forests meet virtually all of the lumber needs of today, as the second-growth trees usually are not cut until they are mature and meet all requirements for manufacture into lumber." (Press.)



**Pyrethrum****Uses**

A pyrethrum extract, one gallon of which contains the pyrethrins from 20 pounds of standardized pyrethrum flowers, is employed for killing mosquitos in airplanes. Certain mosquitos especially responsible for the spread of yellow fever are to be guarded against as long distance airplane travel increases. Incidentally, veterinarians who use pyrethrum extract in sprays for the destruction of the brown dog tick will be pleased to note that it is thought that the use of pyrethrins in oil used in this manner is not harmful to human beings, according to C. L. Williams, senior surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service. (North American Veterinarian, November.)

**Fertilizer****Plant Fires**

The Quarterly of the National Fire Protection Association (October) says that spontaneous ignition is the greatest single cause of fires in fertilizer plants, having caused 31.7 percent of the fires of known cause reported to the N.F.P.A. from January 1920 to September 1935 (and undoubtedly a large proportion of the fires where the cause could not be determined). "Among the stocks subject to spontaneous heating is fish scrap, which contains more or less oil and when damp is likely to heat dangerously. Dried fish from which none of the oil has been extracted is even more dangerous. Most animal stocks, such as azotine tankage, horn and bone meal, contain oil and are subject to heating, as are vegetable seeds such as cottonseed, linseed and castor oil. Other outstanding hazards are those connected with drying processes, and the hazards of combustible dusts which are quite prevalent in the processes of fertilizer manufacture and storage. Electrical fires predominate among the common hazard causes. Defective or overheated motors were especially troublesome, being second only to spontaneous ignition as a cause of fires. Attention should be given to the care and maintenance of electrical equipment, as motors are frequently neglected and become clogged with dirt or dust, resulting in overheating and breakdowns and wiring often becomes short-circuited or overloaded..."

**Experimental****Cotton Roads**

"...A stretch of 'cotton' road that has been down for nine years in South Carolina still presents a boulevard appearance, while other secondary roads with the same kind of surface but with no cotton layer have long ago broken through, as any tourist sees such roads constantly doing," says an editorial in the Milwaukee Journal (October 20); "A section taken out of this Carolina road recently showed the cotton fiber perfectly preserved and strong. However, it is not our purpose here to pass on the success of the 'cotton' road. Only time and the tests of the engineers will tell about that. We are more interested in the new use that is being made of one of the country's most important products. The prediction has been made frequently that the value of cotton as a crop was on the wane. Silk and synthetic fibers have been taking its place in clothes manufacture. Cotton stockings are a rarity. Forecasters saw the time coming when very little cotton would need to be raised. And here is discovered a new use that, if successful, will take millions of bales. If the surfaced roads of the country are to have a cotton layer in them, the planters need not worry for years to come. All of which shows how our products can be utilized, if we only have the ingenuity."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 25--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.65-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.85-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 126  $\frac{3}{8}$ -128  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 124  $\frac{3}{8}$ -126  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 111-114 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 112; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ -50 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81-83; St. Louis 86; No. 3 yellow (new) Chi. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -76; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26; K.C. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-181.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.20-\$1.30 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-87¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.15 in Baltimore; 94¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago and Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.60. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in a few cities; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 75¢-90¢ in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$11-50-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round type \$16-50-\$18 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Appleton Section. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1-\$1.20 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, McIntosh apples, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢; Delicious 85¢-\$1 and Baldwins 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 11.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.43 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.91 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36 cents; Standards, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 25

Section 1

October 29, 1935

## FOOD PRICES DEFENDED

Popular belief that food prices have "run wild" in the last two years are disproved when the price advances of all foods are compared with those of other commodities, the American Institute of Food Distribution pointed out yesterday. Using figures of the U.S. Department of Labor, the organization points out that foods fell to 60 percent of the 1929 levels in 1932 and since have recovered to 82 percent. Clothing prices in 1932 were at 67 percent of the 1929 level and are now at 90 percent, while metals, which fell only to 80 percent, have since become 87 percent of the 1929 price. Meat prices, it is stated, reached their bottom in 1933 at about 44 percent of the 1929 quotations and are now back to 88 percent. (Press.)

## AUDUBON MEETING

The children of the nation are rapidly becoming the "stanchest" supports of wild life conservation, it was reported yesterday at the opening session of the two-day meeting of the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the American Museum of Natural History. A rise of 190 percent in enrolment over last year among children in Junior Audubon Clubs was reported by John H. Baker, executive director. He predicted that if this increase holds good for the rest of the school year there will be more than 350,000 children actively engaged in protecting American wild life. (Press.)

## N.Y. FOREST FIRES

Dry air and woods increased the danger yesterday of serious forest fires in New York State's woodlands. Sixty-three small fires broke out Saturday and Sunday. "The situation is very dangerous, with hundreds of men in the woods for the opening of the pheasant season," said Kinne F. Williams, superintendent of forest fire control. Lithgow Osborne, Conservation Commissioner, renewed his appeal to hunters to be careful. He also warned rangers to keep a close watch. (A.P.)

## BRAZILIAN COTTON AID

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says creation of a national export institute and the financing of cotton planters by the Federal Treasury were measures urged yesterday by the Federal Trade Council of Brazil at a meeting at which President Getulio Vargas presided. Preparation of cotton land for seeding has been stopped owing to the lack of sufficient funds to carry on, a Sao Paulo spokesman said. Heretofore planters have financed their own crops, but this year's crop fell short of estimates and depleted their resources.



Orchid Growing Experiments      In "California Jottings" in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (England) for August, Viscountess Byng of Vimy tells of Dr. H. Eversole and his experiments with orchids. Forced out of medical practice by ill health, he "applied his great knowledge of chemistry to working on the requirements of orchids, the possibility of treating them with mineral compounds, the question of correct proportion of light in relation to feeding and also of humidity; the method of regulating the temperature automatically and above all the question of shortening the time between germination and the adult stage, as well as that of increasing the blooming powers of individual plants...He will not give the formula of his mineral food treatment of the plants until he has worked out a light intensity in relation to chemical stimulation of plants on a scale sufficiently large to be of practical value in testing his theories. Theories, not even his own, do not interest him beyond the extent of their practical application for growers in general. If his theories are correct, and can be made more or less mechanically automatic, then he believes that orchids will be grown with chemicals, in a manufactured, inert, non-absorbent material simulating natural fibre in consistency, permitting normal root development. Root development is not normal as to form in any heavy, hard quartz sand or gravel. He is working on such a synthetic material, but practical results are still only in the offing. In his two houses, the one heated, the other cold, Dr. Eversole has installed a system of air-conditioning which works automatically, thus saving labour and reducing the cost of fuel. Everything is controlled by thermostats and humidistats--even the ventilator on the top of the house--so that they are completely air-conditioned and the element of human carelessness or ignorance is eliminated. He maintains that it is essential for the well-being of the plants that their feeding should be rationed in proportion to the light intensity given them, for he holds that light to the plant organism is equivalent to exercise to the human organism and should therefore be rationed accordingly...The healthiness of Dr. Eversole's plants, their robust foliage, floriferousness and freedom from insect pests are striking proofs of the success of his methods and his future experiments should be of supreme interest and value to all orchid growers..."

Sheep for Kansas      "Recent shipment of 30,000 head of sheep into northwestern Kansas counties where there is an abundance of feed this fall, for winter pasturage, following the pasturing of the great expanse of Kansas wheat land last winter, made necessary by the drought, gives promise of a new development in Kansas agriculture," says an editorial in the Topeka Daily Capital (October 23). "...The fact that land sowed to winter wheat will be utilized in this pasturage is most important. Last year's experience shows the wheat is even benefited by being pastured through the winter. Normally, thousands of head of Texas cattle are shipped into Kansas each spring, fattened on Flint Hills bluestem through the summer and reshipped to the packing centers in the fall, forming one of the principal sources of income for land owners in the central part of the state, giving employment to many and helping Kansas railroads. If this new annual movement of cattle and sheep to Kansas for winter pasturage can be extended to cover the vast wheat area it will be an added benefit."



**Imperial Valley Electrification** An allocation of \$700,000 for rural electrification in the Imperial Valley of California, to the Imperial Irrigation District, a public body, for construction of 497 miles of transmission and distribution lines to serve a rural area supplying 1,500 families in Imperial County, has been announced by Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator. The allocation for this project is in addition to an allocation of \$295,000 made earlier to the Southern Sierra Power Company for a project also in Imperial County. The two Imperial County projects contemplate self-liquidating 3 percent loans to run for 20 years and to cover the entire cost of the projects. (Press.)

**Soil Drift Problems** "The encroachment of the Central Australian desert on the adjoining lands, particularly in western New South Wales and northern South Australia, is a problem that calls urgently for investigation and, if possible, solution," says Pastoral Review (Australia, Sept. 16). "Because its seriousness is not seen or experienced by more than a very few it is a problem that receives little consideration, and probably most of those who do give it a thought convince themselves that the desert's onward march will be stayed by the outer limits of occupation. That there is little ground for this comfortable belief is evidenced by figures issued recently by the United States Survey Department (Soil Erosion Service) regarding the desolation caused by dust storms and water erosion. A reconnaissance of 1,903,176,620 acres showed that an area of 51,456,097 acres are of no further use for crop production and in addition to the acreage destroyed there has been a loss of top-soil from more than another hundred million acres, most of this now being unsuited for further tillage...This may not be a case quite parallel with the encroachment of a central desert on surrounding country, but it shows that not even closely settled agricultural areas possess immunity from influences that may convert them into a desert condition..."

**Wool Improvement** "...A review of the trend of business shows that the use of woolen fabrics is on the increase," says the Davonport Democrat editorially (October 17). "In part it is due to the fact that 1935 styles called for a lot more cloth than was being worn in 1930. Whereas the average adult in the United States used 8 yards of wool cloth in 1910 and 6 yards in 1920, he, or mainly she, used only 4 yards in 1930. Speaking of the women alone, the average woman used 6 1/2 yards of wool goods in 1909 and only a little more than 1 yard in 1927...There has been quite a development in the weaving of beautiful wool fabrics that weigh as little as 6 ounces to the yard. The average weight of men's winter suit materials is 15 ounces to the yard and of women's woollens, 10 or 12 ounces. All this departure into finer and lighter fabrics is bringing more demand for woollens and the year's increase in sales is already reflected in wool prices. All this means a lot to 450,000 ranchers and farmers who help produce our crop of wool. Evidently the wool grower is due to share in the added prosperity which has come to so many groups of our farming industry."

**Iowa Pastures** The Iowa State College farm crops department will hold pasture improvement demonstrations in about 100 pastures throughout the state the coming year. The plots will be located in pastures of farmers interested in realizing greater returns from their grass land. (A.P.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 28--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 122 7/8-124 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 120 7/8-122 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 93<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-97<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-116<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 111-113<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 109-121; St. Louis 109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-49<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80-82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; St. Louis 84; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 68<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-69<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 7/8-25 5/8; K.C. 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-29<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-180<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.10 in Baltimore. Wisconsin stock 92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 90¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sacks in the East. Midwestern stock 60¢-80¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$17-\$20 in St. Louis; Danish type \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 75-80¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.01 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.39 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.85 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 91 Score, 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 90 Score, 28 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Y.Americas, 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents; Standards, 33 cents; firsts, 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 26

Section 1

October 30, 1935

PENN. R.R.                    The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced last night  
FREIGHT CAR                that it plans to build 10,000 new freight cars and remodel  
EXPANSION                 1,000 of its present freight cars, at a total cost of approxi-  
                               mately \$30,000,000. The railroad said that part of the 10,000  
new cars would be built in the company's shops. (A.P.)

RURAL LIFE                 Cooperative banks to supplement commercial banks and  
CONFERENCE                help to give the farmer control of his credit were urged by  
                               speakers at the National Catholic Rural Life Conference yes-  
terday. This step was recommended by the Rev. Joseph M. Campbell of Ames,  
Iowa, conference president, and Louis T. Willie, secretary of credit of the  
National Cooperative Service Bureau of Lincoln, Nebraska. Father Campbell  
decried the operation of commercial credit institutions before the depres-  
sion and asserted that they had satisfied but 15 percent of the credit needs  
of the nation. He advocated government cooperation, but not control, in  
establishing the cooperative set-up. (New York Times.)

N.Y. RURAL                 A reduction of nearly 50 percent in rates for extending  
POWER RATES               electric power lines in rural areas of New York State served  
                               by the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation was pro-  
posed yesterday by this utility. Rural lines will be extended up to 440  
feet for any customer guaranteeing a \$2 a month minimum bill and on a gradu-  
ated ratio up to a minimum of \$3 a month for extensions between 440 and 660  
feet. With a minimum monthly bill of \$3, the company proposes to extend  
lines for consumers up to 1,320 feet. In cases where the consumer is more  
than 1,320 feet from existing lines, the minimum guarantee must be \$3 a  
month plus 25 cents for each additional 55 feet over the 1,320 limit. (A.P.)

CANADIAN                    Future activities of the Canadian Wheat Board will be  
WHEAT BOARD                under the jurisdiction of W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and  
                               Commerce, chairman, Charles Dunning, Finance Minister, and  
J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, says an Ottawa report by the Canadian  
Press. In making the announcement last night Mackenzie King, Prime Minister,  
said the responsibility of the governor-in-council under the wheat board act  
should be in the hands of a committee of the council made up of ministers of  
departments closely allied with the industry.

Vitamin D in Common Foods      "The sources of vitamin D or vitamin D effects are now so easily available and so widely distributed that the question of an adequate supply would hardly seem to concern greatly any average American," says the Journal of the American Medical Association editorially (October 26). "Nevertheless, pediatricians who see constantly the effects of an inadequate supply of vitamin D are inclined to depreciate the manner in which vitamin D is made available and in which it is used by the vast majority of people. The child is taught in school that the most potent food sources of vitamin D are egg yolk and butter, yet actually there is little vitamin D in these common foods. The amounts present in egg yolk and butter vary as much as 500 percent during the year. A recent survey of the topic by Coffin (Coffin, Joseph: The Lack of Vitamin D in Common Foods, J. Am. Dietet. A. 11: 119 (July) 1935) points out the erroneous conceptions that prevail in the minds of many parents. There is some belief that the fresh vegetables provide adequate vitamin D, yet the vegetables contain but little vitamin D at the time of picking and Bills has shown that even a slight amount of artificial overirradiation of ergosterol will destroy acquired potency after a maximum vitamin D is reached. One difficulty lies in our methods of testing for the presence of vitamin D. Biologic methods in the past have not been as accurate as they are today... Mr. Coffin's results indicate that, with the exception of egg yolk and butter, none of the ordinary foods contain any substantial amount of vitamin D..."

Tsetse Fly Control      The report of the East Africa Sub-Committee of the Tsetse Fly Committee, Economic Advisory Council, epitomises many factors bearing upon the problems of human sleeping sickness, as well as of tsetse fly diseases of animals, in Africa. Both diseases are caused by trypanosome parasites and are transmitted by tsetse flies, so that methods for eradication of the flies constitute important preventive measures. The most recent advance in this direction is by means of densification of the vegetation. It has been found that if a patch of tsetse-fly infested bush is protected from grass fires for several seasons, the growth becomes so dense as to be highly unfavourable in certain species of tsetse and further investigation on these lines on a large scale is desirable. (Nature, London, October 12.)

Consumer's Front      Walton H. Hamilton, director of the new Federal Consumers Division of the NRA, is author of "The Consumer's Front" in Survey Graphic (November). One paragraph says: "It is, of course, impossible to list here all the fronts upon which the consumer is forced to fight. A mere catalog would fill a column, and they run from the corner grocery--where the quid-pro-quo of goods and cash is concretely evident--to the United States Supreme Court where a statute regulating the weight of loaves of bread may be put on trial for constitutionality. Nor can a single comprehensive program be formulated for safeguarding the interest of the consumer. There is something to be done everywhere decisions are made which affect the character of the stream of wealth. And in the whirl of a world of change, there is no end to the doing; as industry becomes more efficient and the standard of life is enriched, there



is no cessation to the struggle, but only a change of the point at which it is carried on, a shifting of the field of battle. Yet even if tactics must vary and plans must change, the rudiments of the campaign are clear enough."

**Civil Service**      The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
**Examinations**      examinations: senior <sup>social</sup> economist, \$4,600, social economist,  
                          \$3,800, associate social economist, \$3,200, assistant social  
 economist, \$2,600, unassembled, Children's Bureau, applications to be on  
 file by November 18; home extension agent, \$2,600, junior home extension  
 agent, \$2,000, unassembled, Indian Field Service, applications to be on  
 file by December 9; occupational therapy aide (trades and industries) \$1,800;  
 occupational therapy pupil aide (trades and industries) \$1,440; occupational  
 therapy aide (horticulture and floriculture) \$1,800; occupational therapy  
 pupil aide (horticulture and floriculture) \$1,440, unassembled, applications  
 to be on file by November 18; junior geneticist (horticulture), junior nema-  
 tologist, junior pathologist (tobacco), \$2,000, assembled, Bureau of Plant  
 Industry, applications to be on file by November 18.

**Land**                The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 12, in  
**Planning**            an editorial on land planning, mentions soil erosion in the  
                          United States, and says: "What is true of North American is  
 no less true of many other parts of the world, particularly of the more or  
 less arid semi-tropical land which makes up so much of the British dominions.  
 South Africa, Australia and India all provide examples of incessant and  
 colossal erosion of their land surfaces, and it may safely be predicted that  
 when careful measurements of the loss are made, if they are made before  
 there is none left to measure, the rate will be just as great and in some  
 cases greater than in the United States. The highlands of Nyasaland, for  
 example, lose from each acre every year nearly one thousand cubic feet of  
 soil. Nor may anyone take comfort in reflecting that there is at present  
 more land than people know what to do with, and that a narrowing down of  
 the fertile belt of the earth may help in time to restore agricultural  
 prosperity. It will not. For erosion in the wide sense of the word is at  
 work no less in the temperate regions than in the sub-tropical and tropical  
 parts of the world. The essential food materials of plants--nitrogenous  
 and other--are continuously being washed away. The nitrogen may, at least  
 in part, be restored by natural recuperation, the phosphates cannot be.  
 The menace threatens urban as well as country life. In the United States  
 men have made great irrigation reservoirs to conserve water for agricultural  
 and other uses, and allowed the vast catchment areas which supply the water  
 to fill the reservoirs to send down silt at such a rate that the capacity  
 of the reservoirs themselves shrink at the rate of over one percent per an-  
 num. Continued at that rate it will be only a question of a few genera-  
 tions before there is no water at all in the reservoirs and all the country-  
 side becomes depopulated. In the light of these facts land is seen to be  
 not a model of stability but a fugitive thing, and the question before man-  
 kind, perhaps the greatest of its material problems, is how to circumvent  
 the efforts of nature to destroy this heritage and how to make nature help  
 him to extend and enrich it..."

- 4 -  
Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 123 3/8-125 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 121 3/8-123 3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 93 7/8-97 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 110-113; Chi. 108-120; St. Louis 109 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 5/8-49 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 77 1/2-81; St. Louis 79-80 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63 3/4-65 1/4 (new); No. 2 mixed, Chi. 69 1/4-70 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 3/8-26 3/8; K.C. 27-28 1/2; Chi. 26 3/4-27 3/4; St. Louis 27 3/4; No.1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No.2 Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173 1/4-179 1/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.20-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-\$1.62½ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 97¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-95¢ in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet-potatoes \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type, fair quality \$12-\$16 in St. Louis; \$8-\$9 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U. S. #1, 2½ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.12½-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 and Wealthys 60¢ in New York.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 11.10 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.39 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.96 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28¼ cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, 27¾ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17-17¼ cents; Y. Americas, 17¼-17½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-37½ cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts, 27½ cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 27

Section 1

October 31, 1935

## PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

A means of stepping up private employment and payroll indices to the level of current industrial production is being actively sought by President Roosevelt, he indicated yesterday, through a series of individual conferences with industrial leaders. The President pointed out that the level of industrial production today has reached about 90 percent of that of five years ago, but that only 82 percent as many people are employed in production. These wage earners, furthermore, earn only 74 percent as much as they did at that time. (Press.)

## INVESTMENT BANKERS CONVENTION

With word from the laggard durable goods industry that it is set to surge forward at a prosperity clip as soon as confidence in the long-range future is restored, the Nation's investment bankers ended their annual convention with high hopes yesterday, says a White Sulphur Springs report by the Associated Press. Charles R. Hook, Ohio steelmaker and a member of the durable goods industries committee, told the underwriters and distributors of securities that the final, and as yet unpublished, report of the committee concludes that "every element necessary for national recovery, save one, exists. Long-range confidence in the future is lacking."

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Plans for putting in operation the unemployment insurance section of the social security act during the first quarter of 1936 are being made by the Social Security Board, despite the fact that Congress has not appropriated funds for administrative expenses. A budget, covering the cost of the security program during the latter part of the fiscal year 1936 and the fiscal year 1937, will be submitted within a week to Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget. Arthur J. Altmeyer, a member of the security board, said that Congress would be asked to make a provision for federal funds for unemployment insurance retroactive to January 1. (Press.)

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS

A \$21,000,000 gain in exports from the United States to the United Kingdom over the total for August was recorded in September, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. The exports to the United Kingdom for September were placed at \$53,513,000. Exports to Germany gained \$3,300,000 for a September total of \$8,890,000, but those to France declined about \$500,000 to \$7,316,000. (A.P.)

N.Y.C. Drug,                "New York City's proposed amendment to the municipal  
Cosmetic Code    sanitary code covering drugs and cosmetics...prohibits the  
                         sale of harmful drugs and the use of fraudulent or mislead-  
ing advertising and provides for the registration of formulas and labels  
and the rigid exclusion of products containing injurious ingredients," says  
the New Republic (October 30). "Every drug or cosmetic sold in the city  
must have a license from the Board of Health. The license fee is \$25 per  
product for the first year and \$10 annually for renewals. The amendment  
is thus geared to produce a considerable revenue, and its proponents regard  
this as a laudable and relatively painless method of taxation, although the  
revenue-producing features of the amendment are a distinctly secondary con-  
sideration...The drug trades fear--probably with some reason--that the idea  
may spread to other states."

Scientific                "The projects for scientific publication and bibliography  
Literature    (cf. Nature, 133, 641; 1934) have been implemented by a grant  
                         of \$15,000 from Chemical Foundation," says the October 12  
issue of Nature (London). "As a result, a new Documentation Division of  
Science Service has been initiated in furtherance of activities in this field  
which were considered at a conference called by Science Service this year.  
The immediate objectives being attempted under the grant are the development  
of camera, projection pointer, reading machine for microphotographs and other  
means for photographic reproduction, and the establishment of a project for  
the photographic publication of papers which at present cannot be published  
promptly or in full. This undertaking will be carried out with the coopera-  
tion of existing scientific journals and societies. The plans of the new  
division are outlined in a paper read by Watson Davis, director of Science  
Service, before the thirteenth conference of the Institut International de  
Documentation at Copenhagen in September. It is considered that the scheme  
for the publication of scientific papers by microphotographic or similar  
methods should be self-supporting from the start. Possibilities of increas-  
ing the availability of existing literature by such methods are to be ex-  
plored and the broad problem of scientific bibliography is also to be studied."

Yam Growing            "...It may surprise some to learn that there are other  
in Texas                uses for the sweet potato than eating purposes," says Booth  
                         Mooney in the Texas Weekly (October 19). "Research by gov-  
ernment chemists discloses that starch from yams is an excellent sizing for  
dress goods or for glossy sheets and shows further that this starch has  
qualities not possessed by that made from white potatoes. When the yellow  
color is removed, starch from yams is highly satisfactory and can be pro-  
duced at a price to compete with other methods of manufacture. Starch from  
yams also compares favorably for ordinary laundry use with that made from  
other products. In some instances, yams may bring much better prices when  
sold for such uses than would cotton grown on the same amount of acreage...  
There are other commercial uses for Texas yams. For instance, the yam will  
produce a high quality of commercial alcohol at low cost when put through  
the proper processes of manufacture. Chemists of the U.S. Department of  
Agriculture are experimenting constantly with the yam and are continually  
finding other paying possibilities; naturally every new one adds to the poten-  
tial value of the Texas crop..."



**"Agrophantics"**

The New Republic (October 30) contains a review by Secretary Wallace of the book, Nations Can Live At Home, by O. W. Willcox. "This book," says the reviewer, "demonstrates that the imagings of a chemical engineer can be much more fantastic than those of a novelist..."

**Texas  
Country  
Fairs**

"An encouraging sign of the present trend of thought and activity in Texas is the renewed attention which is being given this fall to country fairs," says the Texas Weekly (October 19). "Newspaper reports indicate that not only are a greater number of such fairs being held than has been customary for some time but also more and better exhibits of Texas products are being displayed at them. Many of the hundreds of small fair associations in the state were seriously discouraged last year by the disastrous drought which naturally had the effect of cutting down exhibits and attendance at the fall celebrations, and predictions were even made at the time that the country fair was rapidly becoming a thing of the past in Texas. But that it is not a thing of the past is definitely shown by the prevalence of such celebrations this fall and attendance figures indicate that the interest of the public was never greater than at present...The country fair must continue to be counted an integral part in the lives of thousands of Texans. And a good part it is, too, in more ways than one."

**Directing  
Research**

Rubber lasts twice as long nowadays as it did in pre-war days. Scientific research, systematically carried on in the rubber industry's own laboratories, has made this profitable advance in the business possible. So said J. D. Tew, president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, in welcoming the fifty-odd leading industrial and banking executives comprising the National Research Council's tour of industry, in Akron, Ohio. In Rochester, N.Y., C. E. K. Mees, director of the Eastman Research Laboratories, told the executives that committees of vice presidents are "always wrong" when they undertake to make decisions regarding the value of research. "The real problem in directing research," said Dr. Mees, "is what research shall you do and when you shall stop doing it. The decision is usually in the hands of some important body. Now in my opinion the best person to decide is the man who is doing the research, and the next best person is the head of the department, who knows all about the subject and the work. After that, you leave the field of the best people and start on increasingly worse groups; the research director who is wrong about half the time, a committee wrong most of the time, or a committee of vice presidents who are wrong all the time." (Science Service.)

**Kentucky  
Game Refuges**

"A ten-day deer hunting season opened October 22 in the Cherokee National Forest in the Tennessee mountains, the first time the Federal Government has permitted shooting in this area, which has been protected for many years," says an editorial in the Courier-Journal (Louisville) for October 24. "The incident illustrates what may be expected from the establishment of game preserves by the Federal Government in such wild spots in the 'in between the rivers' section of Livingston, Lyon and Trigg Counties and the 12,000-acre project on the Caldwell-Christian border..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.50-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 123  $\frac{3}{8}$ -125  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 121  $\frac{3}{8}$ -123  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 94  $\frac{3}{8}$ -98  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 100  $\frac{3}{8}$ -114  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 111-113 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48  $\frac{5}{8}$ -49  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79; St. Louis 77; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-63 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25-26; K.C. 27-29; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ -178  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.05-\$1.15 in Baltimore and Pittsburgh; 90¢-94¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1 in city markets. New York Danishtype cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; Round type \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wisconsin Round type \$14-\$16 in St. Louis; Danish \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 and Baldwins 75¢-80¢.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.33 cents per pound. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.97 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.98 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations): Specials, 34-37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 28

Section 1

November 1, 1935

VIRGINIA Federal approval of Virginia highway projects totaling  
HIGHWAY \$9,000,000 was announced yesterday by Commissioner Henry G.  
CONSTRUCTION Shirley, who declared that the department hoped to get actual  
construction started by the last of November. Shirley es-  
timated the projects would give employment to more than 10,000 men. (A.P.)

CUBAN Duties collected by this country on imported commodi-  
IMPORT ties specified in the reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba  
DUTIES were 40.3 percent greater in the first year of the treaty  
than the duties on the same commodities for the previous  
twelve months, the Treasury Department announced yesterday. (Press.)

HOPS Although the United States is by far the largest market  
IMPORTS for German hops, a report from Lester L. Schnare, consul at  
Hamburg, to the Commerce Department shows that American brewers  
this year are depending upon home-grown hops to a greater extent than before.  
During the first 8 months of 1935, 569 tons of hops were imported from Ger-  
many, as compared with 764 tons for the corresponding period in 1934. (New  
York Times.)

PERUVIAN A Lima, Peru, cable to the New York Times says the  
COTTON Cuzco Chamber of Commerce has protested to the Finance Min-  
istry against Japanese "dumping", which is declared to be  
seriously injuring the native cotton industry. The memorial declares that,  
while agreeing in principle with the quota system, the chamber considers  
the quota assigned to Japan too high, resulting during the first six months  
of this year in a considerable increase in imports of Japanese cotton goods,

WHOLESALE A decrease of 0.5 percent in wholesale commodity prices  
COMMODITIES during the week ended October 26 was reported yesterday by  
Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The  
all-commodity index now stands at 80.3 percent of the 1926 average, 5.4 per-  
cent above the corresponding week of a year ago and 34.7 percent above the  
depression low. "The decline in the general index during the week was the  
result of sharp decreases in average prices of farm products and foods,"  
Lubin said. (Press.)

Farm Mortgage            "Plethora of idle funds and the keen competition from  
Loan Rates            private and semi-federal institutions has forced at least two  
                         life insurance companies to reduce their interest rates on  
farm mortgage loans to new low levels," reports Joseph M. Guilfoyle in the  
Wall Street Journal (October 28). "One of the country's leading companies  
reports that in order to retain satisfactory loans on its books upon matur-  
ity of existing mortgage contracts it is willing to consider extensions for  
short periods--about three years--on a 4 percent annual basis. On new loans  
this company's minimum rates on soundly margined long-time farm loans is  
4 1/2 percent. A midwestern company is quoting a rate of 4 1/4 percent for  
top grade loans. This company also has a 4 1/2 percent rate and a 5 percent  
gross amortization rate which it uses in endeavoring to fit the loan to the  
particular situation existing in cases of renewal, where the security is not  
quite so ample as in the top grades. The 4 1/4 percent loans are limited to  
five years and are made on lands which have been conservatively valued. Ter-  
ritories in which such loans are made are limited to those sections which  
have shown the best experience for older loans. Many other companies are  
making strenuous efforts to retain or regain desirable loans, with interest  
rates their most effective weapon in the move to get the business. One com-  
pany, which has been making farm loans since its inception 69 years ago, de-  
clares it is getting quite a volume of loans, principally from farmers who  
prefer to deal directly with an organization of this kind..."

British                    "Of all (British) farmers the man who breeds and feeds  
Cattle                    cattle for the beef market has had the worst time during the  
Feeders                   past three years," says The Field (London) for October 12.  
                         "He had not been enjoying prosperity before 1932, and his re-  
serves were depleted. Now he is bankrupt, at least so far as this side of  
his business is concerned. It is a fact, which cannot be denied, that no  
farmer in the country can raise and fatten beasts at a cost that is covered  
by the prevailing market prices for fat cattle. The trade has grown pro-  
gressively worse until now the bottom has completely fallen out of the beef  
market...The Ministry of Agriculture attributes the present slump in beef  
cattle prices to consistently heavy marketings. More cattle have been com-  
ing forward and have been graded under the subsidy scheme than the Ministry  
expected. There is apparently no means of further restricting imports of  
frozen and chilled beef to make room for home production. The Southern  
Dominions and Argentina have driven their bargain, and if the home producer  
thought he was to enjoy first place in the market he now knows that he was  
sadly mistaken..."

Lumber                    New business at lumber mills and lumber shipments showed  
Production               some declines during the week ended October 19 from previous  
                         recent weeks, according to reports to the National Lumber  
Manufacturers Association. Production was about 4 percent below the average  
of the preceding 5 weeks. It was 17 percent above new business and 16 per-  
cent above shipments. All items were reported as considerably above the  
corresponding week of 1934, production showing larger excess than either orders  
or shipments. (Wall Street Journal.)



**Soil Erosion Booklets** E. C. Leedy, general agricultural development agent of the Great Northern Railway, has tied in with the A.B.A. soil erosion program with an interesting booklet stressing the great agricultural loss through soil erosion, and recommending various methods to stop the loss, says Commercial West (October 26). In the same mail comes an announcement from Dan H. Otis, A.B.A. Agricultural Commission Director, from his Madison, Wisconsin, headquarters, announcing a booklet on "Protecting Investment Values in Land", in which is pointed out the mortgage securities carried by soil conservation.

**Practical Science** "To read about industrial research is one thing; to see chemists, physicists and engineers at work and to hear from their own lips an account of the methods and ideals, is something very different," says an editorial in the New York Times (October 27). "It was therefore a happy inspiration on the part of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Research Council to organize a tour of laboratories in five manufacturing centers so that some 50 bankers and corporation executives might see for themselves what research can accomplish...To the larger American and British companies industrial research is now as essential as manufacturing and selling. The company that ignores science is moribund. Shrewd investors already insist on knowing whether or not a company conducts research before they are willing to buy their stock. When they read that eight years ago there were no glyptal paints and ..... that sixty millions worth are now sold every year, find that chemically produced sausage casings are so much in demand that their manufacturer must withdraw his salesmen from the road, hear that a certain plastic compound devised for a Toledo manufacturer merely to house scales makes more money than his major product, learn of a new flaked coffee which promises to revolutionize not only the packing but the preparation of coffee in the home, they become more than ever cautious. What may not happen to a company that must face this aggressive competition of the laboratory. These new values are economically important. But equally important is the spirit that science brings to industry. Science is idealistic. Its very objectivity makes it so. With relentless, impersonal testing, and improving and creating, the shoddiness that usually goes hand in hand with cheapness gives way to quality achieved at low cost..."

**Show Pure Vitamin E** "One thousand milligrams of a pure, crystalline derivative of vitamin E, the fertility vitamin without which human and all other mammalian life would vanish from the earth, was shown this week for the first time before the American College of Surgeons," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times, "The discovery was announced in August, when Dr. Herbert M. Evans and his associates stated that...their efforts had yielded only a very small amount, hardly enough for experimenting. During the past two months, however, after assiduous application of the new knowledge to large quantities of wheat germ and cottonseed oils, the most potent hiding places of the substance which makes possible the perpetuation of high forms of life, Dr. Evans and his co-workers have pried loose from their habitat a relatively enormous quantity of the vitamin..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 31--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations) Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.30; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap.  $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 94-98; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 100-114; No. 2 hard winter\*K.C. 112-114; Chi. 110-121; St. Louis 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 76-78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 74 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $61\frac{1}{2}$ -64 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 28-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $27\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174-180.

Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$1.25-\$1.45 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.35 in the East. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.15-\$2 per stave barrels in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sacks in the East; 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-80¢ in Pittsburgh. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$14-\$16 in St. Louis; Danish \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Appleton Section. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1; Delicious \$1 per bushel basket in New York.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 11.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.20 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.04 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.05 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $29\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 29 cents; 90 Score,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts,  $28-28\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 29

Section 1

November 2, 1935

**COAL  
EXCISE  
TAX**                      The Federal Government imposed a 15 percent excise tax on the Nation's bituminous coal producers yesterday in an unprecedented attempt to regulate the industry. Under the Guffey coal law the tax became effective yesterday, although it will not be collectable until January 2. Those of the 15,000 producers who comply with "little NRA" code rules, to be supervised by the National Coal Commission, will receive rebates of 90 percent of the tax. (A.P.)

**U.S.-SWEDISH  
TRADE REPORT**            The reciprocal trade agreement with Sweden which became effective on August 5 has resulted in large increases in trade, according to a report received by the State Department yesterday from Laurence A. Steinhardt, Minister to Sweden, which showed that both American and Swedish exports had increased by approximately the same amount. Increases were recorded in wide varieties of products, although in the first few weeks of the agreement, because of seasonal conditions, American agricultural products benefited more than industrial. (Press.)

**HUNTING  
BANS LIFTED**              Governor Cross of Connecticut lifted an emergency ban on hunting in Connecticut yesterday and extended the season on game birds through November 27. The action was taken on recommendation of Austin F. Hawes, state forester, who said he believed that with a forecast of additional moisture, the opening of the woods was justified. (A.P.) The Massachusetts hunting season for upland game, which had been suspended because of dry weather, was reopened yesterday by Acting Governor Hurley on the recommendation of Raymond J. Kenney, Director of Fish and Game. Four days, the period of suspension, will be added to the open season. Mr. Kenney has asked Federal authorities to grant a similar extension on migratory game and woodcock. (A.P.)

**COFFEE  
CONSUMPTION  
RECORD**                      Consumption of coffee in the United States in the first four months of the current crop year, July 1 to October 31, amounted to 4,143,328 bags, the highest for the period in the half century in which the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange has kept records. The increase over last year in the same period was 17 percent. Brazilian coffee comprised 2,833,987 bags of the total, a gain of 319,869, or 12 percent. (Press.)

**Wood Preservation**      The Journal of the British Wood Preserving Association affords ample evidence of the extent and value of the work that is now being done by the association under the presidency of Sir John Stirling Maxwell. The journal for 1935 is admirably printed and illustrated and in addition to various notes it contains reasoned articles on the seasoning of timber, mining timber and its treatment, some aspects of wood preservation in Australia and U.S.A., preservative tests and durability trials with native timbers of the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia, wood preservation in Malaya, cross ties used by Canadian railways, and a standard laboratory test for wood preservatives. In his contribution on the native timbers of northern Rhodesia, C. E. Duff states that the woodlands of the copper belt, "which cover 70 percent of the surface of the land, are a dense semi-deciduous savannah 40 to 80 feet high, carrying as many as 200 stems to the acre. Five species of *Brachystegia* and two of *Isoberlinia* make up the great bulk of the growing stock. Enormous supplies of timber from these species could be made available, as in this (Luangwa Kasempa) province of Northern Rhodesia alone, the *Brachystegia-Isoberlinia* forests cover a continuous area of 40,000 square miles." These timbers, however, are very unpopular because of their rapid decay, and Duff details the experiments now being made to secure a durability that may reduce the present importation of coniferous wood from Canada and the United States. (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, October 12.)

**Termite Investigation**      The San Francisco termite survey is to be continued on an enlarged program, says a report in *The Timberman* (October). The Federal Government has made a grant of \$444,540 in WPA funds, and the city and county of San Francisco is contributing an additional \$33,000. The survey is under the direction of A. A. Brown, consulting structural engineer, an authority on termites. The survey will employ 433 men on a five-day week of six hours per day. Walter R. Shaw, of the University of California Extension Division, will supervise the biological studies and E. Ross Ellis, a recent graduate of the College of Forestry, University of California, will assist Mr. Brown. Inspection of buildings examined during the preliminary period of training disclosed that 90 percent of the wood frame structures are infested by one or more forms of wood-destroying organisms. Approximately 50 percent of the Class C buildings constructed of masonry or concrete walls and wood frame are similarly infested; and in approximately 30 percent of the fireproof buildings cellulose-containing materials are being damaged.

**Rural Sales**      Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas during September showed a 30 percent increase over August, according to Commerce Department figures. During the nine-month period, dollar volume of these sales increased 20 percent. The sales in the southern area of the country during the month jumped 54 percent compared with August, while in the East, Middle West and Far West, they were approximately 25 percent. (*Wall Street Jrn.*)

**Conn. Pheasants**      Release of 12,000 ringneck pheasants, to be supplemented by still more raised from 14,773 eggs supplied free to farmers and sportsmen, has been announced by the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game. The distribution is part of the board's game



restocking program. More than 4,000 cock pheasants comprise the latest part of the season's distribution, now being completed by county game wardens. Due to excellent breeding and rearing conditions the past summer, a much larger quota of pheasants is expected to result from birds released last spring. (American Forests, November.)

**Butterfat Record** Shattering the all-time United States record, Carnation Ormsby Nellie, of Carnation Milk Farms near Seattle, early in October was officially credited by the Holstein-Friesian Association with the production of 1,328.8 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 1,661 pounds of butter, over a 365-day period. The cow also became world champion combination milk and butter producer, with a total of 35,886.9 pounds of milk. The amazing record of Carnation Ormsby Nellie proves again the value of the ability to transmit family characteristics. The cow is the fourth daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby to produce over 1,300 pounds of butter in a year. The sire's 24 daughters average 1,130 pounds of butter from an average of 26,314 pounds of milk, in class A tests. (Dairy Produce, October 25.)

**Rural Household Management** D. M. Northcroft, editor of Housecraft (London) reviews in Practical Home Economics (October) the reports of the domestic section of the Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management, held in England this year. Summarizing the papers on scientific home management in agricultural areas, he said "one fact emerged, viz., that the countrywomen of the world had a long way to go before rural household management could be called in any sense scientific. America seemed to lead the way in the collecting of factual data upon which genuine reationalisation could be based; but from all countries came evidences of steps taken to study immediate environment and existing conditions, in order to make the best of them. One aspect of this reationalisation was concerned with the division of labor and the possibilities of specialization. Under the name 'domestic occupations' were usually included over 20 separate trades. The rural housewife was expected to follow them all successively and to add to them her farm work, which was a profession of its own. In Italy, however, there was some attempt at division of domestic and agricultural work as between the older and younger women in the family. The necessity was urged for the development of business abilities in the rural housewife. The United States is already tackling this problem. 'Cost of living' studies are now being pursued in that country and factors such as responsibility as consumers, marketing processes, current price trends and problems of supply and demand are brought to the attention of farm women..."

**Penn. Snow Removal** Guided by carefully kept snow records of recent years, Pennsylvania's Department of Highways is ready for the Snow King this winter, says Captiol News. The state plans to expend \$2,846,447 to keep automobile wheels turning during the cold season. Approximately 25,000 men will be employed in the task of keeping the roads passable. In shaping this program, 2,464 miles of rural roads have been included and approximately 400 miles of state highways added to the mileage serviced last year.





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Vol. LIX, No. 30

Section 1

November 4, 1935

## COTTON TRADE AGREEMENT

Gradually rebuilding its trade practice agreements which were displaced by NRA code regulation of industry, the Federal Trade Commission made public yesterday practice rules proposed by the \$500,000,000 cotton converting industry and asked for criticism of the rules. A hearing on the industry's plan was called for November 18. (Press.)

## DUST STORMS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH

Dust storms which swept the nation in 1934 and last spring were declared yesterday to have had harmful effects on the health of thousands. The Public Health Service said partial study <sup>showed</sup> the irritating effects of the dust blanket had increased the occurrence of many diseases and that the long-time results could not be predicted. Finely divided silica was the chief element in the dust, making up from 65 to 93 percent of the total. Its responsibility for causing an industrial disease called silicosis has been definitely fixed. (A.P.)

## COTTON MILL ACTIVITY

Allowing for seasonal fluctuations, cotton mill activity in the United States is on a par with the average in the years from 1922 to 1927, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. In the 1922 to 1927 period, consumption of all cottons by mills in this country averaged about 6,500,000 bales per season, compared with 5,362,000 last season. (Press.)

## BRAZILIAN IMPORT TAXES

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says in an effort to cut the estimated budget deficit of \$20,000,000 in half, Congress is expected to create new import taxes in Brazil. A 2 percent gold tax, equal to 15 percent in paper, on all imports was put forward as an amendment to the budget measure. This amendment was detached, however, and a separate bill will be introduced. It is expected that the tax bill will apply only to imports which are also manufactured in Brazil. Since many articles are manufactured in Brazil it is expected that the tax will cover some of the items included in the Brazil-United States commercial reciprocity treaty now awaiting ratification by the Brazilian Senate.

## LIQUOR DUTIES

Import duty collections on wines and liquors were higher in September than in any previous month since prohibition repeal, according to figures made public Saturday by the Treasury Department. Total collections were \$3,416,206, as compared with \$2,437,326 in the preceding month and \$3,031,828 in the same month last year. (Press.)

Land Use and Conservation      The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 12, commenting editorially on land planning, says that the agriculturist, the forester, the engineer "must work hand in hand if these (land) problems are to be solved, and they must have the help of the botanist's knowledge of plants and their ways of growth, and of the entomologist who knows the part that insects play in carrying disease to crop and stock. The engineer must help, positively as well as negatively; he must build roads that do not aggravate, as many now do, the wash-out by rains, and by contour draining and other ways stop the periodical rush of rain water from carrying away vast masses of soil. The British Empire stands, as it is to continue to stand, in need of an institute where all the diverse knowledge possessed by departmental science is brought to bear on the problem of making the earth larger and richer, instead of letting it get, as it is getting now, smaller and poorer. Dr. R. MacLagan Gorrie has rendered a great service in showing the present misuse of land and its consequences. Foresters are widening their conception of their functions and already see the need for land planning, but the maintenance and enhancement of the fertility of the earth are problems that will only be solved when biological science as a whole is brought to bear on them."

Bang's Disease      "When America tackles a problem it usually gets results,"  
Eradication      says an editorial in New England Homestead (October 26).  
"We often hear the statement that the farmers of America will not cooperate, but that statement is hardly correct. They may be slow to start but when they move they move fast. That has been the experience in the program to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. It began slowly, but how the program has developed within recent years and the end is now in sight. Much of the credit for this splendid work is due to the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry and the various states which have so liberally contributed to the common cause. No other nation in the world can show such results as this country in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera and tuberculosis. Our next big problem is the elimination of Bang's disease."

Investing      "A few weeks ago we noted the significant fact that two  
in Farms      agricultural economists had invested in farms recently," says  
the Pennsylvania Farmer editorially (October 26). "Now we are able to report that two agricultural editors have gone and done likewise. Both of these men believe and say that good farm property is the safest investment in this country and they are merely backing their judgment. Many others are coming to the same conclusion. Sales of farms by land banks this year will be more than double those of 1934. Good farms are being picked up by investors as well as by farmers and prices now are generally above the low levels of two and three years ago."

Corn Husking      "Indiana is holding its second National Corn Husking  
Contests      Contest this year," says the Prairie Farmer editorially  
(October 26). "In 1928, when the national was first held in Benton County, approximately 30,000 visitors crowded the farm to watch Walter Olson win his first national title. Since then the national match



has been held in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota. Next year's match goes back to Missouri. The 1927 match will go to Ohio... The crowd at the first Indiana National Contest was estimated at 25,000 or more. Interest in the contests has pyramided year by year until this year plans are being made to handle approximately 100,000 visitors."

**Standardized Plant Names** Among the many achievements of the meeting of the International Congress of Botany held in Amsterdam in September was the appointment of a committee to establish a complete reference list of generic and specific names for the important economic plants of the world. When completed, this will mean an international authority for all commercial and scientific enterprises concerned with plants. The authority is to be valid for all practical purposes, for ten years, notwithstanding changes made in nomenclature made by scientists within that period. The International Congress of Botany, which meets every five years, has already established an International Code for generic names of plants. (American Forests, November.)

**New German Grain Varieties** Dr. Roemer, director of the Plant Culture Institute of the University of Halle (Germany) has announced that after 15 years of research the institute is ready to distribute seed for: (1) an oats with very strong straw, which ripens early and is resistant to loose smut; (2) a barley resistant to foot rot and loose smut and a hull-less winter variety with smooth awns; (3) a spring wheat resistant to loose smut, with good baking quality and improved ability to tiller; (4) a winter wheat resistant to rust and stinking smut, with good straw strength and winter hardiness. (Northwestern Miller, October 30.)

**Wilt Resistant Blackeye Bean** "Fusarium wilt of the blackeye bean, which has nearly ruined the industry in Stanislaus County (California), has been overcome through the breeding program of Dr. J. B. Kendrick, associate plant pathologist in the University of California," says California Cultivator (October 26). "Dr. Kendrick has bred a new blackeye bean which is entirely resistant to fusarium wilt and to nematode, and a small amount of this seed will be distributed to farmers through A. A. Jungerman, farm advisor for the county. Seven years ago Dr. Kendrick, investigating the trouble with beans in the county, found one variety from Virginia that was resistant but a poor bearer. He has been breeding with this as a prime stock, until he has developed the Calva variety that is a good producer and resistant..."

**Feeding Facts** "When the feed merchants of Ohio gathered recently at Wooster recently we noted three things in particular that are more or less new in feeding practices," says an editorial in Ohio Farmer (October 26). "The first was the addition of iodine to feed, especially for poultry and dairy cows, to overcome the deficiency of this mineral in this area. The second was the general preference of soybean oil meal over whole beans, either cooked or uncooked, as a feed. The third was the growing sentiment in favor of the all-purpose supplement as developed by the Ohio station. Each fact verified or added to our store of knowledge by the work of the investigators at the Ohio station and other experiment stations makes feeding and other farm practices just that much more of a certainty."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 1--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 5.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain; No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 121-123; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $92\frac{3}{4}$ - $96\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $98\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $80\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $50\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 75-78; St. Louis 71-73 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, (New) Chi. 61- $63\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 70-72; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25  $\frac{3}{8}$ -26  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 29- $29\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 27- $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; Portland  $29\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $174\frac{3}{4}$ - $180\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.35-\$1.55 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.25 in the East; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Minnesota stock 85¢-90¢ in a few cities; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.15-\$2.10 per stave barrels in city markets; \$1.30-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 65¢-75¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling  $7/8$  inch cotton in 9 designated markets (Holiday in New Orleans) advanced 2 points from the previous close of the same 9 markets to 11.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the average price of the 9 markets was 12.23 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.02 cents. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was closed.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $29\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 29 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-39 cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts,  $28\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents.

(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 31

Section 1

November 5, 1935

CANADIAN MINISTER TO VISIT U.S. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada announced last night that he would leave Ottawa tomorrow for Washington and, on President Roosevelt's invitation, spend Thursday night in the White House. Mr. King said that his visit to the President, to be made en route to a fortnight's holiday in the South, was preliminary to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, which he has set for November 27. The Canadian officials who, during the Bennett regime, paid several visits to Washington, will go there again this week to resume their task under the new government. (Press.)

"DIPHTHEROID" BACILLUS A Moscow report by the Associated Press says Dr. V. Drobotko of the Kiev Microbiological Institute announced yesterday the discovery of a new bacillus which he said may give an entirely different explanation of certain lung alterations thought in the past to be due to pulmonary consumption. He has named the bacillus "diphtheroid" because it resembles the diphtheria bacillus, although it does not produce diphtheria. It was found in 80 patients thought to be suffering from "concealed pulmonary consumption", that is, patients whose lungs showed changes such as are produced in consumption, but in whom the tubercle bacillus was not present.

ELECTRIFICATION OF FARMS Electrification of 4,247 farms was provided for yesterday when the Rural Electrification Administration announced loans totaling \$1,274,084 to six public entities and one small private company for constructing 1,125 miles of distributing lines. These loans, made from work relief funds, marked the start of the Federal rural electrification program, originally intended to provide power and electric facilities to some 5,000,000 farm homes. In announcing the allotments, Morris L. Cooke, director, made clear that, due to reduction of work relief funds for this purpose and other factors, not more than 20 percent of the unelectrified farms in the country could be aided. The question of what was to be done about the remaining 80 percent was undecided he said. (Press.)

BRAZIL TO "THAW" U.S. FUNDS A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the Brazilian Congress Finance Committee approved yesterday the thawing agreement negotiated in Washington last March for the release of blocked credits of American exporters for merchandise exported to Brazil prior to February 11 of this year. The committee also authorized the government to start negotiations to obtain American credit up to \$30,000,000 to liquidate these blocked funds.

**Tax Exemption** "Farm woodlands and portions of regularly operated  
**Aids Erosion** Wisconsin farms having a slope of more than 30 percent may  
**Control** be exempted from taxation and the total assessment of the  
 farm proportionately reduced in accordance with an act recently passed by the state legislature," reports American Forests (November).  
 "The act amends an earlier law providing tax exemption for woodlands from which grazing is excluded, and includes steep slopes of farms, providing the owner fences the land against grazing animals, protects it from fire and makes reasonable efforts to reforest the land or to establish grass or shrubs, such as will prevent erosion or excessive run-off. Lands exempted from taxation under this act, while used primarily for forest production, will serve as wildlife refuges and will contribute largely to the wildlife population of the state."

**Perennial** E. Cora Hind, agricultural editor of the Winnipeg Free  
**Wheat in** Press, writes in the Northwestern Miller (October 30) on  
**the U.S.S.R.** "Soviet Russia's Perennial Wheat Project". "The men at  
 Saratov (where the perennial wheat studies are being conducted) are not making the claim that wheat of good milling quality has been evolved or will be evolved," she says. "What they are claiming is that they believe they are on the track of the possibility of developing a wheat which will, to a great extent, be perennial and will give a berry which will produce a flour that will make a palatable and nutritious bread...What is wanted and what they hoped to find, or more properly speaking, develop, is a wheat, both winter and spring, that will be drouth resistant and produce a reasonable yield year after year without reseeding, in spite of summer heat and winter cold, and resistant to disease...One of the professors at the station, to whom Sir John Russell, of Rothamsted, had given me an introduction, told me that very few of the scientific men and women of the United States and Canada who came to Europe ever came to that station...It might be well for some of our men on the committees of reconstruction of western Canadian agriculture to look into this work of perennial wheat at Saratov. It is common property that Agropyron Elongatum is the strain of couch with which the work started, and, furthermore, the men at the station make no secret of the kinds of wheat with which they have made more or less successful crosses. If they have done so much in five years, surely our men starting now might in a very few years succeed in providing something which would help in restoring a goodly covering to some at least of our range lands..."

**Stem Rust** "Thatcher wheat, a new variety developed by plant breeders  
**Resistant** of the Minnesota Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has demonstrated in two years of extensive field trials its high resistance to black stem rust that  
**Wheat** has cut spring wheat yields this year in the Plains States," says Edwin C. Torrey in Country Gentleman (November). "...Yields of this variety this year at University Farm, St. Paul, and the branch station at Morris, averaged better than 30 bushels to the acre. Yields of farmers' fields, while not definitely known when this was written, was ample, in the opinion of Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, to seed 150,000 acres in 1936. After 1936 there should be plenty of seed to meet the demand. Thatcher's high resistance to the deadly rust the present season



is to be compared to Marquis, the old standby of wheat growers, which was damaged from 50 to 100 percent. Though Ceres, a North Dakota production, was hurt less than Marquis, it showed heavy infection in spots. Marquillo, developed several years ago at the Minnesota station, has exhibited rust-resistant qualities, but is not a favorite of millers, because its flour carries a yellow color."

**Young Men Buy Farms** More young men are purchasing farm land than for a number of years, according to a recent statement from the Farm Credit Administration offices in Berkeley, California. The report indicates, according to a recent issue of the California Future Farmer, that loans granted by the credit agencies for land purchase have increased materially in the last year. Most of the loans are going to young men who have been employees on the home farm or for neighboring ranches, or to those who have been tenants. This does not indicate that additional acreage is being put into production, but rather that young men and tenants are seeking an investment in farming in addition to an income from their labor. The young man who has been through a high school vocational agriculture course with an investment of from \$50 to \$500 in livestock, poultry or crops has received training in business, marketing and the protection of his investment. He is encouraged to go ahead in the establishment of a permanent farm. Follow-up cards show that from 5 to 10 percent of the high school graduates who have been out a reasonable period of years are now farm owners. An average of 72 percent of them follow the farming vocation, either as owners, managers, tenants or laborers. (Better Farm Equipment and Methods, October.)

**Farm Equipment Exhibit** "One farm equipment exhibit which commanded much attention during the recent fairs was that staged at the Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Texas,, with its main feature representing a model farm," says Implement and Tractor. "One side of the display showed the exact proportion of government allotment ground which is under cultivation together with that withdrawn from cultivation. The most interesting part, however, featured growing crops of wheat and corn. This entire plat had been worked first with a spring tooth harrow. Then the corn was planted with a 4-row planter, which was shown in the background just as it apparently had completed the job. The wheat was planted on the contour to resist dust storms. A new wheat lister, used for the seeding, was shown at the back of the field. When the fair started all the crops were growing nicely, although they had been planted only 30 days before."

**Vocational Students** "Vocational courses in both agriculture and home economics are attracting more students this fall than for some years past," reports Agricultural Leaders' Digest (October). "From W. P. Beard, the supervisor of vocational agriculture in South Dakota, comes word that the 12 new high schools in the state have added vocational agriculture this fall and that two schools which had been obliged to drop these courses had resumed. This means an increase of 38 percent in the number of vocational agriculture schools in the state...From North Dakota comes word from Miss Christine Finlayson, state supervisor of home economics education, that six more high schools included home economics this year, making a total of 40 schools now receiving Federal aid for home economics departments..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.20. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.40-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 122 5/8-124 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 120 5/8-122 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 92 7/8-96 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 98 7/8-112 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 111 1/4-113 1/4; Chi. 107 1/2-118 1/2; St. Louis 109 1/2 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49-50; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67 1/2-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 1/4-61 3/4 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 7/8-26 3/8; K.C. 28; Chi. 27-28 1/2; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-63; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176 1/2-182 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 in Baltimore; \$1.00-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 72 1/2¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.95 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Minnesota stock 85¢-\$1.10 in city markets. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$19 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type, Holland Seed \$20 in St. Louis; Danish stock \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples sold at \$1.12 1/2-\$1.37 1/2; Baldwins 75¢-85¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. Virginia and West Virginia Staymans 75¢-\$1 in the East; 85¢ f.o.b. Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac District.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.23 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.96 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.98 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 3/4; 91 Score, 29 1/2; 90 Score, 29 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/4-17 1/2; Y.Americas, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 36-41 cents; Standards, 34 1/2-35 cents; Firsts, 31-33 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 32

Section 1

November 6, 1935

## INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

That legislation for a permanent NRA would be a major issue in the next session of Congress was indicated yesterday when George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, revealed that the conference of industry and labor, which will meet in Washington next month, would have such legislation as a principal topic. Fixing the date of the meeting for December 9, Mr. Berry said that 73 percent of the industrial representatives invited to attend had accepted, that 23 percent were non-committal and that only 4 percent had definitely refused to come. (Press.)

## LINCOLN HIGHWAY COMPLETED

Nebraska yesterday celebrated completion of paving on the Lincoln highway, making it the first transcontinental hard-surfaced road, says a North Platte report by the Associated Press. The last link—a 34-mile stretch between North Platte and Sutherland—was opened with colorful ceremonies. The road, which cost approximately \$7,000,000 for the 462 miles from the eastern boundary of Nebraska to the Wyoming-Nebraska line, was built slowly, section by section, as state and federal funds were available. All of Nebraska's highways are constructed on a pay-as-you-build basis.

## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Volume of engineering construction reached its highest point for any week since October 1931 last week with a total value of \$58,980,000, with a significant improvement in industrial building activity, it is reported by Engineering News-Record. The average weekly expenditure for October reached nearly \$39,000,000, as against an average of \$27,000,000 per week for the year to date. "This remarkable acceleration," it is stated in the report, "is traced to the going into action of the big relief works fund, in part, and also to a marked revival of private construction." (Press.)

## CROP & STOCK ESTIMATES

The Standard Statistics Company estimates that the value of the crop production for the 1935-36 season will be \$5,632,000,000, which compares with the preliminary official value of \$5,467,408,000 for 1934. The farm value of livestock and livestock products is placed at \$4,280,000,000, which compares with \$3,327,000,000 last year. (Press.)

## AUTO EXPORTS

Resumption of large-scale road building in many countries should bring about greatly increased sales of American cars abroad, B. C. Budd, vice president of the Packard Motors Export Corporation and member of the export committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, asserted yesterday. (Press.)

Aid for Consumers                    "The forgotten consumer has received frequent editorial mention during the past two years, but he needs a lot more," says The Nation editorially (November 6). "In addition, in a world overflowing with commodities sold in pretty packages, he needs specific advice on what and how to buy. It is a truism that the government should collect and disperse such information, making it available through the press and by other means to every potential buyer. Such a service obviously would cost a large sum of money and it would encounter the forceful opposition of the main support of the newspapers, the advertisers of commodities, who object to true talk about their products. Nevertheless, various government bureaus are in fact publishing a certain amount of information of value to consumers, although in general the consumers do not know it. It is in an attempt to give more publicity to such facts as are now available that The Nation, beginning with this issue, will give space to a regular fortnightly column, conducted by Miss Ruth Brindze, which will print selections from the findings of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and similar government bureaus, as a help in the everyday allocation of the family budget..."

Uniform Game Laws                    Fur and game laws should in our estimation have more of a national scope that heretofore," says an editorial in Fur-Fish-Game (November). "At present what is considered a predator and a menace in one state and often with 'a price on its head' is considered a valuable asset just across the line in another state and fully protected. It is plain to be seen both states are not right. Some states make an effort to learn of the value of certain animals and weigh this against the criminal side and judge accordingly, other states take things for granted and go on with antiquated laws and rulings that should never have applied. It is quite probable that a national conference of various heads of fish and game departments and others interested could do much in the way of bringing about a better understanding and more uniform laws."

Synthetic Rubber                    This year the U.S.S.R. tire production will reach an estimated volume of 2 million, 230 percent over 1933, and rubber footwear production will total 75 million pairs, an advance of 10 million pairs over last year. These increases explain why Soviet use of synthetic rubber, made from the Russian tau-saguyz bush, has jumped 200 percent this year to 24,000 tons, and why in caoutchous consumption U.S.S.R. expects to move from fifth to second place among world users in the next five years. (Business Week, November 2.)

Sulphur in Road Construction                    Experiments at the Mellon Institute indicate that plasticized sulphur, which may be made by reacting sulphur with organic sulphides, polysulphides or polymers of these, can be used successfully as a binder for brick in road construction. Test panels subjected to heat showed no signs of the material exuding at temperatures well above the range met in pavements. A test road will be constructed by Ohio next spring. Plasticized sulphur gives a very fluid material at the temperature of application, about 300 degrees F. (Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, October.)



**Vernalisation of Tomatoes**      The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 19 reports that "a considerable amount of data is accumulating to show that the vernalisation of seeds may produce a marked effect upon the subsequent crop. In view of this a preliminary experiment has been carried out this season on tomatoes. Four groups of tomato seed, variety Ailsa Craig, were vernalised November 15, 1934, for 7, 16, 32 and 44 days respectively, at a temperature fluctuating between 1 and 3 degrees C. They were then stored in the laboratory until sown January 1, 1935. The resulting seedlings showed that vernalisation had substantially reduced the germination figure, the following results being obtained: control, 97 percent; 7 days treatment, 44.6 percent; 16 days treatment, 29.3 percent; 32 days treatment, 23.6 percent; 44 days treatment, 20 percent. Moreover, the survivors were, to a great extent, stunted, malformed and lacking in vigor. The plants were potted in the usual way and were finally planted out, in plots, in a market crop in March 1935...During the entire growing season the vernalised plants lagged behind the controls, less growth was made, fruit setting and ripening was delayed and the weight of fruits borne reduced..."

**Where Recovery Begins**      "...The present business recovery began when prices for their products enabled farmers to commence buying goods of various kinds," says an editorial in Country Gentleman (November). "It was the absence of such buying power on the part of this vast section of the population that undermined the fictitious prosperity of the '20s and intensified the ensuing depression. As this publication made clear three years ago, agriculture offered the market with the largest volume of unfilled needs to be found, needs ample to set factories in full operation. Again, drawing on the experience of past depressions, it pointed out that a rise in commodity prices was one of the first essentials to recovery. And, when the record drought of last summer swept surpluses away, it forecast that the resulting farm upturn would communicate beneficial effects to the whole business structure. These calculations have been confirmed by virtually every business authority. Business reviews uniformly cite the revived buying power of the farm as a leading factor in the improved outlook. Retail sales in the rural sections have consistently led the national this year. Through these sales, mostly of goods manufactured in urban areas, the improvement in the farm situation is truly 'helping all of the other elements in the national situation'. In view of such facts those who are striking against meat prices are actually striking at the means of putting wage earners in their families back to work. City newspapers, in encouraging these activities, are halting the machinery in the factories on which their communities depend. All of which, to use the mildest possible expression, would seem shortsighted."

**N.E. Livestock**      "Just 100 years ago the small town of Hinsdale, Mass., with a population of 750 people, sold its wool clip for \$40,000," says New England Homestead. "How times have changed! Then sheep roamed over our hills and valleys. It was the day of the golden fleece. We wonder what the total clip in that area was in this year of 1935? We need more sheep, pigs, beef cattle and horses up and down the length and breadth of New England."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.00-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 92  $\frac{7}{8}$ -96  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 98  $\frac{7}{8}$ -110  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 110-112; Chi.  $108\frac{3}{4}$ -117; St. Louis 109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $104\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $79\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47  $\frac{7}{8}$ -48  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $66\frac{1}{2}$ - $69\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 70 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59- $60\frac{3}{4}$  (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25  $\frac{5}{8}$ -26  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 28; Chi.  $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-63; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $174\frac{1}{2}$ - $180\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 in Baltimore. Wisconsin stock \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago;  $75\phi$ - $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$  f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks  $1.82\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.05 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought  $85\phi$ -\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; top of \$1.35 in Boston;  $95\phi$ -\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock  $75\phi$ - $85\phi$  in consuming centers;  $75\phi$ - $85\phi$  f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls  $65\phi$ - $85\phi$  per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage  $35\phi$ - $65\phi$  per 50-pound sack in a few cities; \$10-\$11 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia and West Virginia Stayman apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum,  $85\phi$ -\$1 per bushel basket in a few cities;  $85\phi$  f.o.b. Martinsburg, W.Va.

Average price of Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch cotton in 9 designated markets (Norfolk holiday) declined 2 points from the previous close of the ten markets to 11.12 cents per pound. On the same date last year, the ten market average was 12.23 cents. The New York Cotton Exchange was closed today; and December futures contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.99 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

(No butter and egg quotations on account of holiday).

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LIX, No. 33

Section 1

November 7, 1935

## CANADIAN WHEAT RESERVES

A London wireless to the New York Times says the coming visit of Premier Mackenzie King to Washington is being watched with some anxiety by the British Government, especially since it is understood that one of the chief subjects of discussion is to be the problem of Canada's huge wheat reserves. It is no secret that the British would like the new Dominion Government to exercise pressure on its Wheat Control Board to release at least 100,000,000 bushels to the world market. With Canadian wheat held off the market, commodity prices are being driven to higher levels, with the result that the Bank of England has been forced to buy gold to meet the demand for increased note circulation.

## ARGENTINE CORN STOCKS

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina has export stocks of 159,000,000 bushels of corn, according to an official estimate published yesterday. This exportable balance was estimated as of Tuesday and was based on a census made by the Ministry of Agriculture on October 15. The report points out that the local consumption for forage reached 4,800,000 bushels, which was double the normal forage consumption. This factor was caused by the prolonged drought from early April until the end of September.

## RAILROAD FARES

A decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering a decrease in passenger fares in the East would result in an increase in net income for the railroads, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, predicted yesterday. He said railway traffic generally had improved lately. The B. & O. wants the present basic rate of 3.6 cents a mile reduced to 2 cents one way, with a 10 percent reduction in return fares in coaches and a 3-cent one-way rate without surcharge and 2.5-cent return rate for Pullmans. (Press.)

## APPROVE REA ALLOTMENTS

The Rural Electrification Administration yesterday approved four more projects in four states, calling for construction of 800 miles of line and providing electricity to 4,000 families. This brings the number of families to be served to 8,000. Loans totaling \$1,065,528 will be made for the new projects, bringing the total to \$2,339,612. The new projects are in Shelby County, Ohio; Meigs County, Tenn.; Monroe County, Miss.; and in 22 South Carolina counties. (Press.)

A Bigger  
"Prairie  
Farmer"

The October 26 issue of the *Prairie Farmer* says in an editorial: "Well, this is more like it. Fifty-two pages this issue--the largest issue of *Prairie Farmer* since March 7, 1931...There is no better barometer of business than advertising. The growing number of pages in *Prairie Farmer* is one of the best indications that farm recovery is making real progress. *Prairie Farmer* takes a great deal of pride, not only in the size and contents of this issue, but in the farm recovery that made it possible..."

Dinitrophenol  
Cataract

"The use of dinitrophenol in the treatment of obesity has gone to much greater lengths in the United States than in this country," says the *British Medical Journal* editorially (October 19). "A number of patent medicines...are flooding the market there, and an unexpected complication of their use is rapidly developing cataract... Of interest in this connection is a note by Emanuel M. Josephson (*Science*, 1935, lxxxii, 232) on the use of vitamin C in this condition. Grounding himself on the work of a number of observers who have reported diminishing incidence of vitamin C in the lens with advancing age and in cataract formation, he has used ascorbic acid in all forms of cataract, and, while the results in senile cataract were gratifying, in dinitrophenol cataract improvement was surprisingly rapid. Other toxic symptoms of dinitrophenol poisoning, such as neuritis, also responded promptly to the ascorbic acid therapy. Josephson's preliminary report does not, however, give much detail, and it is difficult to judge whether this represents a possible medical treatment of senile cataract..."

Prefabricated  
Houses for CCC

The interest in housing which has been aroused among army officers associated with the CCC camps in the Fourth Army area promises a substantial contribution to the solution of the low-cost housing problem, says an Atlanta report in *Southern Lumberman* (October 1). In taking care of the additional CCC men this year some 7,000 factory-made (prefabricated) lumber houses have been erected. The houses--20 by 20 feet--contain 34 factory-made panel units for floors, walls and roofs and 42 separate pieces of lumber. Compare this with 1,153 pieces of lumber required by the traditional method of assembling a structure on the job from the ultimate units. Six men can easily erect a 20-foot 1-room bungalow in one day. Six men have commonly erected a 130-foot panel-construction barrack in 2 1/2 days. Two men can lift any panel, and with the aid of simple tackle can put even the roof sections in place.

Lamb vs.  
Mutton

"A survey of the international trade in mutton and lamb has been published by the Imperial Economic Committee," reports *The Field* (London) for October 19. "Several useful points are brought out. Public taste has grown particularly for lamb at the expense of mutton. Ten years ago as much mutton as lamb was shipped to England. Now three-quarters of the trade is in lamb. There is evidence also of the falling off in mutton production at home. Every farmer tries to get away as many of his lambs as fat in the spring and summer, leaving fewer lambs as stores for winter feeding."



Civil Service. The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
Examinations examinations, unassembled, applications to be on file November 25: senior pathologist (cotton diseases) \$4,600; associate cytologist (horticulture) \$3,200; associate geneticist (horticulture) \$3,200; associate physiologist (horticulture) \$3,200; assistant pathologist (tobacco investigations) \$2,600--Bureau of Plant Industry.

Cotton Unless cotton exports from the United States recover,  
Exports. the nation is likely to face a continued adjustment and limitation program and have the added problem of finding employment for nearly 2,000,000 people engaged in producing and handling cotton, is the conclusion reached in a review of the cotton situation appearing in the November bulletin of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association. Pointing out that in the past 50 years American exports of cotton have represented an income of more than \$23,000,000,000, "enough to build and equip every mile of railroad in the United States", the review suggests that the problem should be attacked with efforts on the part of the cotton industry through improved methods and greater economies, to stimulate a return of large-scale American shipments abroad. It cites the National Resources Board as authority for the statement that "it appears improbable that foreign production will be standard enough to reduce seriously our export possibilities, unless the price of American cotton is so high that foreign growers can sell at a price which makes cotton raising more profitable than other farm products." (Press.)

Pasteurization At a large dairy plant located in Alabama, pasteuriza-  
by Electricity tion has been replaced by electrification as a method of purifying milk. Some 220 volts of electricity are sent through the milk in a vertical box-like vessel with carbon electrodes between which the milk acts as a conductor. The milk and its mineral components offer sufficient resistance to the electric current to generate 165 degrees of heat. Twenty seconds' exposure to this temperature is found sufficient for the complete purification operation. The advantages of the newly developed process lie in its ease of control and the fact that it leaves the taste and appearance of the milk unaltered. It is also a very cheap method, 600 gallons of milk per hour being processed at an approximate cost of 45 cents for electrical power. (The Forecast, November.)

Frozen Egg "The newly established inspection department of the New  
Inspection York Produce Exchange is gradually proving more popular to the frozen egg industry as firms engaged in this business realize the function which this department will perform," says Ice and Refrigeration (November). "Certificates based on an inspection made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are issued by the exchange's inspection department. This affords an added protection to both buyers and sellers of frozen eggs, and the service is available to the trade in general at very nominal charges."

Upholds AAA The permanent existence of a modified form of the AAA for the economic good of the nation is urged by Thomas D. Campbell, Montana agricultural engineer and reputed largest individual grower of wheat in the world. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 93  $\frac{5}{8}$ -97  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99  $\frac{5}{8}$ -111  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 110-112; Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117; St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105-106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -49 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67-70; St. Louis 72; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62 $\frac{3}{4}$  (New); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25  $\frac{5}{8}$ -26  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ -179 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.65 in Baltimore; \$1.22-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-88¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 80¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$20 in New York City; sacked stock \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 65¢-85¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close of 9 markets, to 11.22 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.42 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 11.03 cents (Holiday New York yesterday); and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 30 cents; 90 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-39 cents; Standards, 32-33 cents; Firsts, 29-31 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 34

Section 1

November 8, 1935

**WESTERN CROP LOSSES** A \$10,000,000 loss in Pacific Coast crops was checked off in unofficial compilations last night against winter's first blast from the Arctic, says a San Francisco report by the Associated Press. Ruin was spread in fruit orchards and vegetable fields of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California. Greatest damage in the Northwest was to apples and potatoes. In California tomatoes still in the fields were wiped out. Peas, except in the Imperial Valley, were 50 percent ruined. Considerable damage also was reported to the California grape and cotton crops.

**PAPER AND WOOD PULP LABORATORY** Facilities for experimental work in paper making and wood pulp utilization will be provided in a new laboratory to be dedicated at the University of Michigan, November 15 and 16, says a press report from Ann Arbor. The new research center, one of the few of its type in the country, is the joint gift to the university of paper products manufacturers. At present complete for experimental purposes, the laboratory may add equipment to make and examine pulp wood products in semi-commercial quantities as the need arises in special research projects.

**FREIGHT, STEEL INGOT RECORDS** Freight traffic so far this year surpasses any corresponding period since 1931, according to a report of the car service division, submitted yesterday to the first annual meeting of the Association of American Railroads in Chicago. Since August there has been a distinct upward trend in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight on the railroads of this country compared with the corresponding period last year and this improvement is expected to continue the remainder of the year. (Press.) An Associated Press report says steel ingot production in October, amounting to 3,116,184 gross tons, was the largest for any October since 1929 and output for the first ten months of the year was the greatest for a like period since 1930, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

**MONTGOMERY WARD RECORD** October sales of Montgomery Ward & Company were the largest for any month in the history of the company, the 20.8 percent increase over the like 1934 month bringing cumulative sales for the first 9 months this fiscal year to 19 percent above the corresponding period last year. (Press.)

**Ala. Highway Laboratory**      The Alabama Highway Department, seeking to lower the cost of road building and surfacing through the utilization of local materials, has established a testing laboratory that has already located several material sources that the engineers did not know existed. H. H. Houk, chief engineer of the department, said that the laboratory in the last few months had saved various counties and the state several thousands of dollars in road building costs. Extensive search is made in the vicinity of each project to discover what materials, sand, gravel, shale and rock may be available in those localities. Gravel and other materials are being placed on some new roads at a cost of 50 cents per cubic yard, where it had previously cost between \$4 and \$6 per cubic yard. (Engineering News-Record, October 31.)

**Forestry Aids Wild Life**      Encouragement to wild life has been afforded by well directed forestation, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development declared recently in outlining what has been accomplished in the state reservations embracing Penn State Forest, Burlington County, and Lebanon State Forest in Burlington and Ocean Counties. Remarking about the unusual increase in animal and bird life in the two forests the statement adds: "More deer have been seen than in several years. Rabbits, seldom seen a few years ago, once more have made their appearance and are rapidly increasing. Red squirrels and gray squirrels are common sights in the forests where only the flying squirrel was found. Red foxes, though still rare, are seen from time to time. There are increasing numbers of birds, many rarely associated with these sections and seldom seen in the pine woods. Grouse, ring-necked pheasants, quail, black mallards and innumerable smaller birds are common sights along the forest roads."

**N.D. Ag. College**      Total registration in agriculture at the North Dakota Agricultural College jumped up 29 percent this fall over last fall, indicating an increased interest among North Dakota boys in this type of college training, says the North Dakota Agricultural College News Service. In the fall of 1934 there were 169 students enrolled in agriculture, while 218 have registered this fall, says Dr. H.L. Walster, dean. The freshman class has 102 students this fall compared to 86 in 1934 and only 31 in 1933. Total registration in agriculture this fall is more than double the fall term total for 1933.

**Iowa Fruit Breeding**      "...This year more than a thousand crossbred apple seedlings of known parentage are bearing fruit in the orchards of the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames," says American Fruit Grower (October). "The crosses of Delicious are showing excellent size and some are of unusual beauty. Jonathan crosses are also producing some very attractive fruits. We (American Pomological Society) have been on the lookout for desirable new varieties of August season. Two good quality sorts were found, both having as their parentage Antonovka X Jonathan. Both were immediately propagated by budding for second test. All ripe fruit in the late summer and fall is described as soon as mature. All other fruit is picked for storage test, then tested for quality as soon as ripe. A seedling apple planting is the most interesting kind of orchard imaginable."



**"Hypodermics"** Hypodermic "shots" of boracic acid are <sup>re</sup>commended by for Drought-Injured Trees Dominion horticulturists, for use in western Canadian orchards, particularly in British Columbia, to cure physiological diseases of apple trees that are "hangovers" from the years of severe drought, says an Ottawa Science Service report. The injections are given through holes bored into the tree trunks with an ordinary brace and bit. Following the drought, many apple trees in irrigated districts developed disease symptoms that made the fruit unmarketable and left the trees themselves in a chronically sick condition. These ailments got the names of drought spot, corky core and die back, the manifestations being misshapen fruit, brown cores and a sparse development of undersized leaves. Injections of many kinds of chemicals were tried, but all were useless or even harmful except the boron compound. Following successful experiments with this treatment under the direction of Supt. R. C. Palmer of the experiment station at Summerland, B.C., recommendations for general use were made. It is emphasized, however, that just as the physician resorts to the hypodermic needles only in emergency, so the boracic acid injections must be used only on trees that are really in a bad way. Good cultural methods and proper distribution of irrigation water are preventives which will make such emergency treatments unnecessary.

**Rubber for Highways** Rubber will be used to make Massachusetts highways smoother and longer lived, says a Boston report by the United Press. The state public works department, after years of laboratory tests, is beginning use of a new rubber compound to join slabs of cement on highways, both in construction of new roads and in maintenance of existing surfaces. The new compound is a liquid which is packed in sealed drums. It is not necessary to heat before applying. Some of it is brushed over the edges of the slabs to form a priming coat. The mixture is then poured into the joint. It immediately coagulates and quickly hardens to form a permanent bond which seals both the end and top of a joint against water, sand and gravel. The compound also can be used for joints in bridge structures.

**Vocational Forestry** "Georgia is the first state to introduce forestry in the vocational agricultural courses of its high schools," says C. A. Whittle, educational manager of the Georgia Forest Service, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (October). "...Each school procures school forests of ten or more acres for demonstration purposes. Management plans for the forests are outlined by trained foresters of the state forest service, who visit the schools two or three times a year and conduct demonstrations as a supplement to the regular school work. In addition, agricultural students are required to have forestry projects on their farms...Each summer a 3-weeks vocational forestry camp is conducted by the Georgia Forest Service, which gives a scholarship covering all camp expenses to one boy in each county having vocational agricultural work...While the course is designed to make community leaders in forestry, a number of the vocational foresters of Georgia have qualified as foremen in CCC camps and some as assistant technicians of the U.S. Forest Service. Both the department of vocational agriculture and the state forest service are gratified with the results of this undertaking. About 10,000 students, who annually study forestry, are enthusiastic about it."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $120\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.--Minneap.  $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $120\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 93-97; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99-111; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 108; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -49  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $62\frac{3}{4}$  (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -25  $7\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. 27- $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 29 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-181.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$1.85 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.15 late sales Wednesday carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.00-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$1.05-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-90¢ in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked stock \$13-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York MacIntosh apples, U.S. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum \$1.00-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Baldwins 65-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 11.33 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.35 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.14 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.10 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $30\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 30 cents; 90 Score,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35-40 cents; Standards, 33-34 cents; Firsts, 29- $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIX, No. 35

Section 1

November 9, 1935

**BRITISH RULING ON U.S. DOLLAR** A London report by the Associated Press says the present United States dollar was declared by a British court yesterday to be the basis on which the British Government should discharge its obligations on bonds containing a gold clause and sold in the United States in 1917. Justice Branson, in the King's Bench division, sustained the British government's claim that payment was established by American law and the decision of Congress that the United States need only pay lawful currency for each nominal dollar.

**GERMAN MEAT SUPPLY** A Berlin report by the Associated Press says the Reich's diminishing meat supplies yesterday led the Agriculture Ministry to decree that families which have fattened pigs for home consumption must report slaughterings to officials, possibly for forced sale of the pork. Lines of hopeful butter, fat and meat purchasers are becoming so long in front of stores that sidewalk and street traffic has been hindered.

**CORN-HUSKING RECORD** Carlson of Audubon, Iowa, won the national corn-husking contest near Newtown, Indiana, yesterday with a world record-breaking 41.52 bushels. The 26 year old, 178 pound Iowan became champion in his first try for national honors, turning in a total weight of 2,995 pounds, from which was deducted 88.43 pounds for gleanings and husks. The previous record was 36.9 bushels, established in 1932 by Carl Seiler of Illinois. (A.P.)

**FERTILIZER TRADE RULES** Trade practice rules for the fertilizer industry, proposed to the Federal Trade Commission as a substitute for the NRA code, were submitted yesterday by the National Fertilizer Association and will be considered by the commission after public hearings November 25. The rules follow closely the fair trade practices section of the code for the industry. The rules would also provide for standardization of grades and for full price information throughout the industry. (New York Times.)

**PUERTO RICAN COFFEE** A San Juan cable to the New York Times says 50,000 bags of Puerto Rican coffee will be shipped as a sample for the American palate in exchange for an equal value of foodstuffs if the AAA proposal to Dr. Ernest Gruening, the Reconstruction Administrator there, worked out. The Reconstruction Administration has agreed to take surplus coffee from growers deprived of foreign markets by nationalistic policies favoring the home-grown produce or demanding reciprocal advantages.

Soil-Building            J. L. Boatman, Iowa extension soils specialist and a  
Crops Improve       member of the state corn-hog board of review, asserted  
Farm Lands       recently that improved land use and more efficient farming  
                 is reflected in the increased acreage of soil-building  
legume crops in Iowa this year under the AAA. Boatman pointed to figures  
released by the AAA crops replacement section showing that for the nation  
at least three-fourths of the 30 to 32 million adjusted acres this year  
have gone into pasture, forage and meadow crops, most of which were legumes.  
Such an overhauling of the nation's agricultural plant in line with long-  
established principles of good farming augers well for the nation's future  
food supplies and for the permanency and stability of farming, Boatman said.  
Indicative of the manner in which this land is being turned to more efficient  
use, he said, is the fact that alfalfa acreage increased from 698,000 in  
1934 to 754,000 in 1935, and soybean acreage jumped from 717,000 to 1,004,000  
acres during the same period. (A.P.)

Fruit                    An apple concentrate and a special calcium salt are the  
By-Products       latest two of a number of new food, chemical and medicinal  
                 by-products being developed through research of the Washing-  
ton State agricultural chemical department into utilization of cull and  
surplus fruits and vegetables. By-products are expected eventually to pro-  
vide a use for cull fruits other than for the making of alcohol, which can  
be produced at less cost from blackstrap molasses. (Better Fruit, October.)

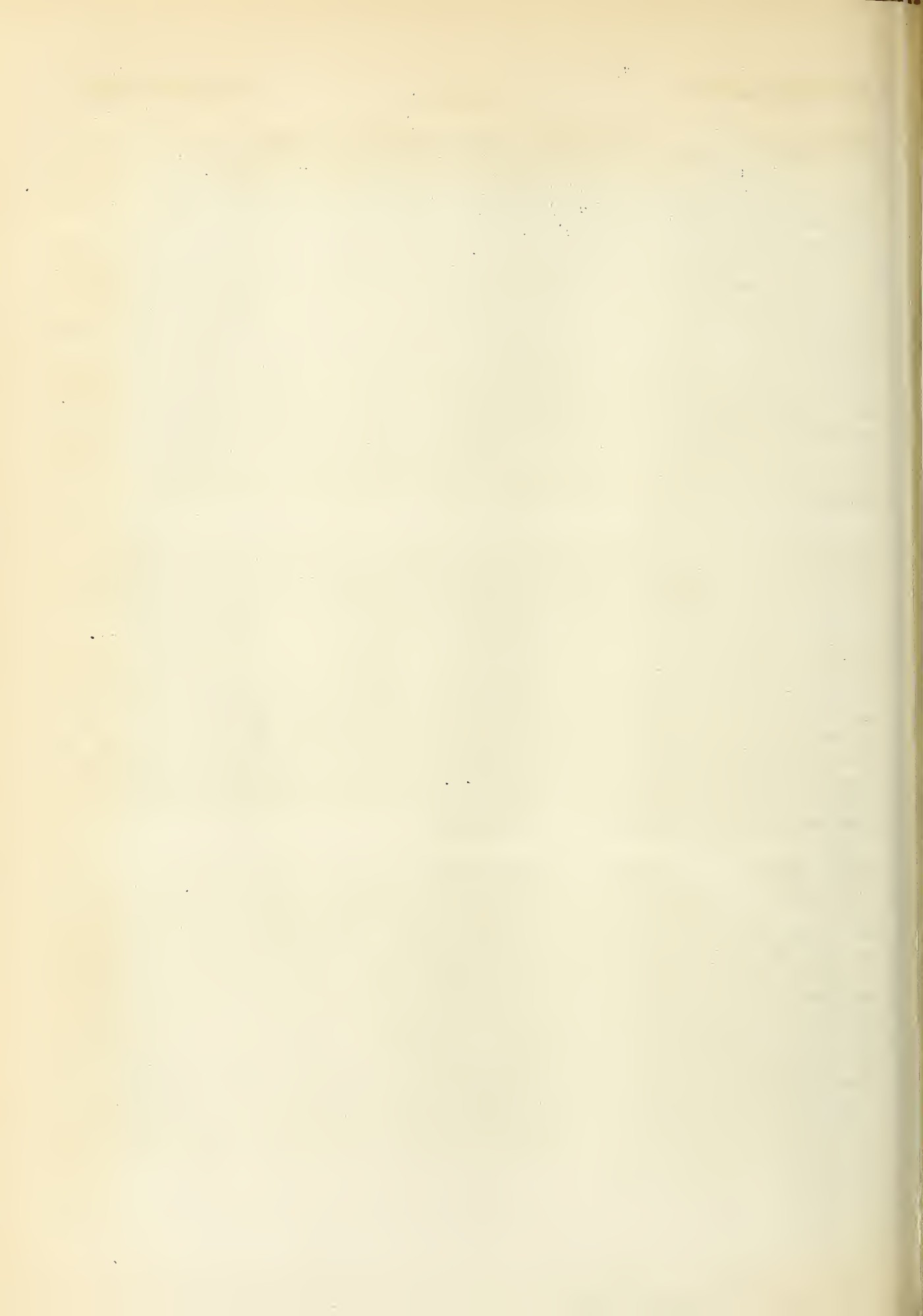
Daylight and            The physiological importance of changes in length of  
Breeding           day has been closely studied by T. H. Bissonnette, head of  
Cycles           the zoology department of Trinity College, Connecticut, says  
                 a Science Service report. Modern realization of the impor-  
tance of changing length of day, or "photoperiodism," was first reached  
through studies on plants by Drs. W. W. Garner and H. A. Allard of the U.S.  
Department of Agriculture. They found that some plants could be stimulated  
to produce flowers and fruit by artificially lengthening the daylight period  
with electric light, while an artificial shortening of the day had the same  
effect on others. That shortening days stimulate birds to fly southward was  
first noted by a Canadian scientist, Prof. W. Rowan of the University of  
Alberta, who also noted changes in their sex glands that occurred at the  
same time. He became convinced, however, that these sex changes are due  
to increased exercise rather than direct response to change in daylight.  
Prof. Bissonnette, who took up similar studies at about the same time and  
independently of Prof. Rowan, has become equally convinced that sex changes  
in many birds, and in some mammals as well, are directly due to the daylight  
changes. He has conducted his research largely on starlings and ferrets,  
experimenting with the latter animals in England as well as in this country.  
Not merely the length of exposure to light, but other factors as well, have  
to do with bird migration and other sex-controlled changes in bird and mam-  
mal behavior, Prof. Bissonnette concludes, on the basis of his own and other  
scientists' researches. The intensity of light is one factor; changes oc-  
curred more rapidly under bright electric light than under dim illumination  
of equal duration. Color is another factor; red stimulates sex-gland devel-  
opment, green retards it, at least in starlings. Food is a third; starlings  
kept on a strict lenten diet of bran mash developed no interest in mating.



Soybeans for the South "Development of two varieties of soybeans which have proved to be practically shatter-proof is expected to result in increased production of this crop for seed in the Southern States," says Joe R. Daniels in Country Gentlemen (November). "Two varieties, the Mamredo and the Mamloxi, developed at the Stoneville, Mississippi, Experiment Station, in addition to being less likely to shatter if left in the field after maturing, have also been found to produce larger average yields than other varieties. The Mamredo is a natural hybrid of the Mammoth Yellow and the Laredo varieties, while the Mamloxi is a cross between the Mammoth Yellow and the Biloxi. With a steady decrease in cotton production throughout the South, oil mill operators are becoming interested in soybeans as a source of oil and meal. It has been found that cottonseed oil mill machinery can be adapted to crushing soybeans. With increased industrial utilization of soybean meal and oil, an increased demand for these products is expected. Another development which is expected to increase production of soybean seed throughout the South is that of a combination harvester and thresher. Such a machine has been used successfully for the last two or three years in Mississippi and Louisiana."

Colorado River Flows Below Lake "Muddy water is issuing from a crystal clear lake at Boulder Dam," says the Reclamation Era (October). "This phenomenon is exciting the curiosity of many of the Bureau of Reclamation's experienced engineers...Apparently the Colorado River has refused to leave its old bed and is flowing down its natural course despite the fact that for 80 miles a lake stands above it... Engineers suggest two explanations for the phenomenon of a river flowing 80 miles under a lake 310 feet deep. One is that the silt-laden water entering the lake many leagues above the dam is heavier than the clear lake water from which the muddy burden has been precipitated and consequently slips along the bottom until it finds the outlet at the dam. The other is that silt has been deposited in the lake until it has reached an unstable level and now is eroding away. The latter explanation also assumed that the river still is flowing at the bottom..."

Brome Grass Grown More "The increased interest in brome grass comes as a result of the killing out of Kentucky bluegrass during the drought of 1934," says Successful Farming (November). "It is a new crop but in the Missouri River area and eastward it has recently proved its great value. Nebraska farmers report that it grazes about twice the livestock per acre that bluegrass will carry. The Nebraska State Highway Department has used it extensively for seeding along the shoulders of pavement to prevent soil washing and weed growth. It is recommended that this crop be seeded with sweetclover and timothy, which come on rapidly and make pasture while brome is getting established. At the Kansas station brome demonstrated its great value during the drought. Chief objection is its tendency to become sod bound, which is merely a condition of nitrogen deficiency, according to A. E. Aldous, pasture authority. Adding fertilizer or manure will correct the deficiency and it is recommended that legumes be planted with the brome."





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Vol. LIX, No. 36

Section 1

November 11, 1935

U.S.-CANADIAN "Complete agreement" on the objective of Canada and the  
TARIFFS United States in the tariff negotiations which have been  
going on between the two governments and "substantial progress" toward realization of those objectives were announced Saturday night in a joint communique issued by President Roosevelt and Premier W. L. Mackenzie King. (New York Times.)

FARM An optimistic report on the condition of farmers, based  
CREDIT on excellent showings in the repayment of borrowings from  
government agencies, was given to President Roosevelt yesterday by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Terming repayment of loans "the acid test", he reported that 83 percent of payments due before September 30 had been made and that, in addition, some \$11,000,000 had been retired on the principal of loans not yet due. (Press.)

HORTICULTURE Attendance records were broken at the twenty-eighth annual  
EXHIBITION fall exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York, which closed last night at the American Museum of Natural History. The show was more successful from every standpoint than any the society had ever put on before. The 4-day exhibition, which was open to the public only three days, attracted more than 71,000 visitors. Saturday 24,359 visited the museum to see the exhibits, which ranged from rare orchids and choice fruits to large garden arrangements of chrysanthemums. Yesterday more than 31,000 persons had visited the exhibition when it closed. (New York Times.)

REICH FOOD "The Reich Food Estates, the only 'estate' thus far  
ESTATE organized in the projected but still belated 'state of estates', opened its third annual 'Reich peasant day' in Goslar yesterday," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin report to the New York Times. "...The first 'production battle' was fought this year, but it is now admitted that the results have fallen short of expectations. Crops have been no better than average and the wheat and rye crops are even below last year, although production of raw materials like flax and wool has increased, and the domestic food supply as a whole is considerably lower than last year, especially in regard to meats and fats..."

**Waxed Melons** "How to ship vine-ripened cantaloupes has long been a problem," says the Country Home (November). "A new process was used last summer by some shippers. This was a machine which waxes the fruit in much the same way that citrus fruits are handled. It is claimed that the waxed melons will ship better, even when dead ripe, and that when properly refrigerated they will keep for five weeks. Refrigerator odor is also eliminated and the fruit looks better when so processed, even without the usual wrapping. All these improvements help both the farmer and the consumer."

**B.A.E. Cotton Service** "Over a period of several years the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been collecting samples of cotton at several hundred gins scattered over the Cotton Belt, classing them and then mailing a copy of the classification sheets to the ginners so that they could make the information available to the owners of the cotton," says Progressive Farmer (Nov.). "This season, in addition to furnishing cooperating ginners with classification sheets, the bureau is mailing the classification on each bale direct to the grower. Within a week or so after his cotton is ginned, the grower receives an accurate classification of his cotton. This is a fine service; the only trouble is that it...could not be enlarged, without a greatly increased appropriation, to handle all cotton. However, it is a long step in the right direction, and some day perhaps it will be possible for every cotton grower to sell his crop on the basis of impartial and accurate classification."

**Chinese Elm is Popular** "...In 1915 the North Platte, Nebraska, Experiment Station procured a small lot of Chinese elm seed through the Bureau of Plant Industry," says C. Bolles in Country Gentleman (November). "Of some 4,000 seedlings grown from this importation but 12 were deemed worthy of close observation and these were quickly culled down to four. The number four showed such varying seedlings as a weeping elm, a tall, narrow, spreading tree, a narrow-leaf sort and others, yet it was number three that was outstanding in that it has wide-angled, strong-shouldered crotches. Again its one and two year old seedlings passed through the test winter of 1926-27 without injury while many other elms were hard hit. We recently saw a score of these number three seedlings, planted some eight years and they all showed the same excellent crotch system and were very uniform in size and foliage. Although this selection grows more slowly and has a much harder wood than the common Chinese elm, these trees have a spread of 25 to 30 feet and a height fully as great. Some hard winds have passed through the station grounds the past few years, but there has been no limb breakage or splitting down among the lot."

**Food Schedule** William L. Laurence, reporting the recent meeting of the American College of Surgeons in the New York Times, says that Dr. Leighton C. Conn, professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Alberta Medical School, said that many people, especially expectant mothers, were still failing to eat the right things in the right quantities. "As a basic framework on which to build a proper diet, Dr. Conn suggested the following daily allowance: one quart



of milk supplemented twice a week by cheese; two cups of vegetables, one fresh when possible; one cup of fruit, including citrus fruits or canned tomatoes three days of the week; one cup of whole cooked cereal supplemented two or three days a month by uncooked grain germ; and one medium-sized serving of fish, meat, fowl or eggs, with the addition of liver once each week. After allowing for any food sensitivities of the individual, he recommended that the remainder of the diet should be made up of bread, potatoes, macaroni, crackers, rice, cakes, sugar, jelly, jam, syrup, cream, butter and salad oils as dictated by the appetite and the necessity of regulating the increase of weight. There was no excuse for any one not knowing the basic diet requirements, Dr. Conn pointed out, because pamphlets on the subject were to be had from both the Canadian and United States Governments..."

**Fertilizer Tag Sales** Sales of fertilizer tags in the 12 reporting Southern States in October, according to reports by state officials to the National Fertilizer Association, amounted to 151,270 tons, the largest volume on record for the month. Exceeding the sales in the corresponding month of 1934, by 20 percent, October was the first month since June in which sales were above the 1934 figure. The increase over last year was rather general, with nine of the 12 states reporting gains. (Wall Street Journal.)

**Mill Equipment Publication** "The Paper Trade Journal with this issue (October 31) resumes the publication of its Annual Mill and Mill Equipment Number," says an editorial. "This number was first published in 1924 and was issued regularly late in the fall until last year, when the obvious lack of available material made it advisable to suspend its publication for the time being. It may be seen, therefore, that the resumption of this number at this time is a really tangible sign of the improvement of business in general and of the betterment of conditions in the pulp and paper industry in particular. The purpose of the Mill and Mill Equipment Number is to describe new mills and improvements in going mills as well as to review advances that have been made in pulp and paper-making machinery and paper-making processes in the more or less recent past..."

**Salted Timber** "In view of the widespread use and proved value of special preservatives for prolonging the life of timber and increasing its resistance to fungus, it is surprising to learn that timber used in mines is scarcely ever subjected to preservative treatment," says Country Life (London) for October 26. "An enormous wastage takes place in the mines through the rapid decay of pit props. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has just published a pamphlet describing a series of experiments carried out in two mines during the past 4 or 5 years. The results leave no doubt of the value of preservatives in protecting the timber. Among the preservatives used were Wolman salts, sodium fluoride, zinc chloride, common salt and creosote. The efficacy of common salt in preserving timber is not so well known as it should be. At Hallstatt in Upper Austria...one may see the timbers of houses built 2,500 years ago still in a fair state of preservation, due to their having been impregnated with the salt of the locality..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $120\frac{3}{4}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $94\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 107- $115\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $108\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49-50; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $61\frac{1}{2}$ -64 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $25\frac{3}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 28 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-61; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-182.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 92¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.05-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.08-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 85¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 95¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$19 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1; Baldwins 65¢-75¢ and Delicious 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 11.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.45 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.29 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $30\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $29\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35-39 cents; Standards, 32-34 cents; Firsts, 28- $30\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 37

Section 1

November 12, 1935

## NEW DEAL LITIGATION DECISIONS

Important advantages were scored by the administration yesterday in three test cases involving validity of its laws as a Supreme Court, swamped with New Deal litigation, refereed preliminary legal skirmishing between government and opposition counsel. The court refused to review lower court decisions favorable to the amended Agriculture Adjustment Administration act and the Guffey coal law, and permitted the government to intervene as a "friend of the court" in a Texas test case on the Bankhead cotton tax legality. (Washington Post.)

## BUILDING SURVEY

The construction industry has begun to "zoom", said the F. W. Dodge Corporation, building statistical company, in a survey yesterday, showing activities for October at the highest level since December 1933. Construction work undertaken in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains aggregated \$200,863,700. Excluding the final month of 1933, which according to the survey was the month of peak activity of the original PWA program, the October showing is the most favorable since the autumn of 1931. (A.P.)

## UNCONSUMED GOODS STOCKS

Stocks of unconsumed goods--especially raw materials--were reported at encouraging low levels yesterday by official figure gatherers. Generally speaking, they said, increased consumption has matched the last year's rise in industrial production to prevent any threatening accumulation of inventories. In event of continuation of the trend, they foresaw steady prices and firm demand as present stocks are depleted and replaced. (A.P.)

## SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RISE

Sears, Roebuck & Company yesterday reported gross consolidated sales for the tenth period from October 9 to November 5 totaled \$37,057,198, highest for any corresponding period since 1929. This compared with \$30,816,415 in the tenth period last year, an increase of 20 percent. (A.P.)

## GAS AND ELECTRIC

For the week ended November 2, the Associated Gas & Electric System reports an increase of 11.4 percent in net electric output over the comparable week of last year. Units produced amounted to 60,292,661, which is the highest figure ever reported by the system for a like period. (Press.)

Working for The New Republic (November 13) prints the second of the Government two articles by Lindsay Rogers on working for the government, "The Problem of Training Men for the Public Service". The concluding paragraph says: "Both schools and students should not forget that the opportunities for employment in the public service are extremely meager. Warnings to this effect have been posted by some institutions but the danger is that they will be ignored. One popular class in one of the 40 schools will probably have more members than the positions that are open in any one year. Of the permanent employees in the federal service during 1933, less than 5 percent enjoyed salaries of \$3,000 or more. Less than 1 percent had salaries of \$5,000 or over. If there is too much training to meet a demand that does not exist and will not be created, the training schools will have the same fate as the miniature golf courses of yesteryear."

Fine for Weeds                    "Photographs of weeds 6 feet high were produced at Dartford Police Court (England) when a fine of 10 pounds, with 3 pounds 3 shillings costs, was imposed on New Ideal Homesteads, Ltd., for failing to cut down or destroy weeds on an estate covering 44 acres at Barnehurst," says Gardening Illustrated (London) for October 26. "It was alleged that the company had let the land go to 'rack and ruin' till they built on it. It was infested with thistle and dock, which had seeded. Adjoining landowners would be put to considerable expense next year in clearing their land from weeds..."

Erosion in California. "Unless the agriculturists of California become 'erosion minded', many of them face disaster from which there is no possible recovery," says California Cultivator (October 21). "Unless the efforts of the national government to prevent this disaster are taken more seriously, many farms and orchards now in profitable bearing will have to be abandoned. This warning was issued recently by Prof. W. W. Weir, associate drainage engineer, California Experiment Station, who had made a trip throughout California and several other states to study the erosion problem. The coastal area of California from Mexico to San Francisco and for 40 miles inland is now classified as a region of serious erosion and much of the state otherwise is faced with the same threat. The Federal government has staked a million and a half dollars in the erosion fight in California within the past two years, while the state in the last legislature provided for the formation of erosion control districts in every county. 'But the big problem is to make the people erosion minded,' Professor Weir said..."

At Pullman, Washington, a consignment of 200 parasitic flies was liberated recently by C. E. Getzendaner, federal entomologist, to combat the increasing number of earwigs which haunt many Pullman flower gardens. Originally from England and France, where they were collected by agents of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology, the first of the parasitic flies were sent to Oregon late in 1924. Systematic liberations of the parasites in Portland date back to 1930. If these parasites can be established east of the mountains, they may become sufficiently numerous to serve as a natural check and reduce the earwig menace to a minimum, says Dr. E. L. Webster, entomologist at the State College of Washington. (Washington Farmer, October 31.)



Scientific  
Articles

The October issue of the Journal of Agricultural Science (London) contains the following: The Differentiation of Grain Samples of Closely Related Varieties of Wheat by Means of a Simple Mechanical Test for Grain Quality, by O. H. Frankel, Wheat Research Institute, New Zealand; A Note on the Influence of Rainfall on the Yield of Cereals in Relation to Manurial Treatment, by W. G. Cochran, Rothamsted Experimental Station, England; "Single Value" Soil Properties: A Study of the Significance of Certain Soil Constants, by J.R.H. Coutts, Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg; The Composition of Crude Fibre, by A. G. Norman, Rothamsted Experimental Station, England; Note on the Effect of "Condition" on the Colour of Body Fat in Rabbits, by R. Hirzel, Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and School of Agriculture, Cambridge; The Estimation of the Efficiency of Sampling, with Special Reference to Sampling for Yield in Cereal Experiments, by F. Yates and I. Zecopanay, Rothamsted Experimental Station, England; Nutritive Value of Lucerne, by H. E. Woodman and R. E. Evans, School of Agriculture, Cambridge University; An Examination of Methods for Determining Organic Carbon and Nitrogen in Soils, by Allan Walkley, Rothamsted Experimental Station and Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Adelaide; Leaf Analysis as a Means of Diagnosing Nutrient Requirements of Tropical Orchard Crops, by F. Hardy, J. A. McDonald and G. Rodriguez, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; Seed Disinfection, by W.A.R. Dillon Weston, Cambridge School of Agriculture, and J. R. Boorer.

Vital  
Statistics

The Journal of the American Medical Association states that with the completion of the primary objective of the department of vital statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, namely, the extension of birth and registration areas which has been its concern for about 35 years, a reorganization is now under way to undertake new tasks. In 1933, on the completion of this work with the admission of Texas, the joint advisory committee of the director of the census took steps to explore the various questions and problems involved. A report of this study points out that "while it is still necessary to work for more complete and accurate recording of the facts as to births and deaths, new and intensive efforts can be devoted now to analytical treatment of the data and to the presentation of more refined results. A better statistical basis for public health work will be laid and for all studies of population structure and changes." (Science, November 8.)

Road  
Show

"Applications for more than 25,000 square feet of floor space for the Road Show to be held January 20-24 at the new exhibition hall in Cleveland, Ohio, were filed for consideration at the first meeting of the allocations committee, setting an all-time record and bringing total reservations to within 5 percent of the maximum space available, according to the American Road Builders Association," says Manufacturers Record (November). "Accepted by the highway industry and profession as a barometer of road and street construction, the 1936 Road Show, a 'sell out' long in advance of its opening, is regarded as indicating that the industry is 'over the top' on the road to prosperity. This is the first road show scheduled since 1933 and the rush for space is regarded as significant in that it points to an outstanding recovery development of the year..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.70-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.65 in a few cities; \$1.32-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.05-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.05-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.10 in a few cities; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$19 bulk per ton in New York City; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; New York Baldwins 65¢-75¢ in New York. (NO GRAIN, COTTON or DAIRY QUOTATIONS on account of holiday.) (Prepared by BAE)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 38

Section 1

November 13, 1935

**URGE CREDIT FOR BUSINESS** The American Bankers Association yesterday heard requests from President Roosevelt and heads of two federal financial agencies for an extension of credit to business, industry and real estate after their own leader had demanded government withdrawal from the field of banking and other private business. Mr. Roosevelt's request was made in a letter read before the convention, in which he said, "All banks are now in a strong position." His plea was echoed in addresses by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. (A.P.)

**RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATIES** "Formal signing of the new reciprocal trade treaty by the United States and Canada and disclosure of its details are expected by administration officials to give such an impetus to others now in negotiation that several more will be completed before January 1," says Turner Catledge in the New York Times. "Trade treaties are now in process of negotiation with Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Honduras and Guatemala, and conversations are expected to be started soon looking to one with Mexico..."

**ARGON COMPOUND PRODUCED** Two scientists at Western Reserve University announced yesterday that argon, one of the "inert" gases of the atmosphere, can be made to form a chemical compound with boron fluoride, says a Cleveland report by the Associated Press. After four years of experimentation, Professors Harold S. Booth and Karl S. Willson said they produced the compound under pressure at 130 degrees below zero, centigrade.

**U.S. IMPORTS TO CHILE** A Santiago, Chile, report to the New York Times says that while admitting that a scarcity of available drafts on New York and London has compelled it to suspend authorizations for further importation of American and British automobiles and radios, the Chilean government commission controlling international exchange denies charges made in the Chilean press that obstacles are being thrown in the path of American trade. It says it cannot grant permits for "luxury" merchandise while the volume of foreign currency drafts remains low.

**LAND BANK LOANS DROP** Roy A. Nelson, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, yesterday used the term "recent depression" in commenting on decreasing bank loans to farmers. Mr. Nelson said his bank had made loans to 20,000 farmers since January 1, against 70,000 in 1934.(A.P.)

Wet Gluten  
in Bread

English bakers are showing considerable interest in experiments in the use of wet gluten in bread baking, says a London report to the Northwestern Miller (November 6).

At the London Bakers Exhibition in September an exhibit of wet gluten, obtained from flour, was shown and attracted considerable attention. As yet there is considerable mystery surrounding the process, owing to pending patents, but well-known authorities are of the opinion that there are great possibilities in the new discovery. The National Association Review, the official publication of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, refers to the subject as follows: "For the time being it appears to the writer that the process will, by reason of the cost, be confined to the making of special breads. The process produces whole wheat bread as light as white bread, and that in itself is a striking gain, while it would appear to any normal baker that here is an opportunity for producing not merely slimming breads, but starch reduced breads, suitable for medical patients, at a price probably about half the ordinary cost. The bread obtained appears very light, and one would suggest that the use of the gluten could be utilized in a no-time dough in making small goods of the fermented type, that are often required at a moment's notice..."

"Windmill"  
Chargers  
for Radios

"...Something new is in the wind out on the farm," reports Business Week (November 9). "Some 35,000 of the new 'windmill' chargers have been sold in the last 90 days and mounted on the roofs of farm houses or barns, automatically charging the radio batteries whenever the wind blows. There is no more trouble over that. One prominent make of wind chargers is being marketed by an ingenious cooperative arrangement with the radio dealers and distributors..."

Canned  
Prune Juice

E. M. Mark, Fruit Products Laboratory of the University of California, writing on "Canned Prune Juice" in Food Manufacture (London) for November, says: "During the past few years the production of canned fruit juices has increased at a very rapid rate...One of the more recent juices to be produced and canned is prune juice. The experimental production of prune juice was first discussed in the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin in 1932. Later the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association developed prune juice commercially and today a number of canners and packers are producing it. Prune juice is different from other fruit juices in that it is made by extracting dried prunes with water until practically all of the soluble substances have been removed...It offers one very desirable advantage to canners. Because of the continuous availability of dried prunes it may be packed during the quiet season and hence reduce the overhead of factories. From a nutritional standpoint, prune juice has been found to contain the laxative principle so well known in prunes. It also contains fruit sugars, pectin and mineral salts..."

Forest Products  
Laboratory

"At the University of Wisconsin, Madison, is the large, new, modernistic U.S. Forest Products Laboratory building, in which hundreds of money-saving, worthwhile and interesting investigations are made each year," says the Antigo Daily Journal (November 4). "The laboratory was organized to help conserve the nation's timber



resources through wise timber uses...The Forest Products Laboratory does no work for the exclusive benefit of an individual or company; even when the experiment is conducted at the request of an individual concern, the concern paying the cost, the results are open to the public. There are no secret experiments, so one business man cannot get the jump on his competitors or grow rich off the public from the results of the laboratory's research. Today, the results of its work that can be measured in dollars and cents are worth \$75,000,000 each year to the people of the United States."

**Business Shares With Consumer** Optimism over the growing willingness of business men to return to consumers the benefits of reduced production costs was expressed by Dr. E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of Brookings Institution, Washington, before the Institute for Women held recently by the Home Economics Extension Service of Rutgers University. If this movement is participated in by a considerable part of business men, a desirable business activity will result, Dr. Nourse believes, and if it is not generally participated in, "the role of government will inevitably be to take a larger part in business activity." To influence business to reduce prices as technological progress cuts production costs, and without a reduction of wages, has been favored by the Brookings Institution. "The intelligent shifting of demand to things which are comparatively low in price tends to give the buyer more satisfaction for the money spent and to bring down the comparatively high prices," he said. "It also brings up the prices that are comparatively low and works toward an equilibrium adjustment." (State News Service, N.J. College of Agriculture.)

**Memorial to E. J. Delwiche** breeders, soil doctor and farm management specialist, has been working untiringly and unselfishly to help farmers of the red-clay cutover country near Lake Superior," says Country Home (November). "Superintendent of three University of Wisconsin branch experiment stations, he has perfected new varieties of peas, bred cold-resistant corn and alfalfa. Even more important, he has taught sturdy settlers the advantages of using windbreaks and shelter belts to prevent wind erosion. Not long ago farmer friends of E. J. Delwiche dedicated a memorial to him. Upon a handsome boulder at Ashland, near the spot where the first white man's cabin in Wisconsin was built in 1836, a bronze plaque was mounted. On the plaque are these words: 'He serves best who forgets self.'..."

**Fruit Juice Concentrates** "From coast to coast researchers are experimenting for cheaper ways to make superior fruit juices and concentrates," says O. A. Fitzgerald in Country Gentleman (November). "At the Idaho station horticulturists are making an excellent quality of juice concentrate from prunes and sweet cherries by freezing the juice and then removing the ice, which consists almost entirely of water, by centrifuging. This method yields a concentrate which preserves all of the delicate flavor and aroma contributed by volatile oils which are easily lost in the commoner methods of concentration by evaporation. Dr. Lief Verner, of the station, reports it also assures complete freedom from the somewhat burned flavor often characterizing concentrates obtained by cooking if the procedure is not exactly right. He also finds evidence that the bitter flavor characteristic of some sweet cherries is removed in the process of concentration by freezing..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.25; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 117 5/8-119 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\*Minneap. 115 5/8-117 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 93 5/8-97 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter \*KC. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -110 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 106 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 5/8-48 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72; St. Louis 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ -73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ -64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 3/8-25 7/8; K.C. 28; Chi. 27-29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 66-68; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-60; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 $\frac{3}{4}$ -181 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.70-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 in a few cities; \$1.32-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.15 in Cincinnati \$1-\$2 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.40 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York; \$10-50-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 22 points from the previous close to 11.80 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.53 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 11.61 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 11.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-39¢; Standards, 32-33 cents; Firsts, 29-30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 39

Section 1

November 14, 1935

REAL ESTATE                      Reduction in interest rates charged on real estate  
INTEREST RATES      loans was urged during a press conference by President  
                                 Roosevelt yesterday as essential to economic recovery.  
He declined to specify what he would view as a satisfactory interest rate  
but said he thought that it should be below 6 percent, with variations in  
accordance with the risk in individual loans. (Press.)

ROPER ON                      An unequivocal assertion that the Nation's business need  
BUSINESS                      feel no "uncertainty as to what may come in the future with  
                                 respect to governmental measures" came last night from Sec-  
retary Roper. Major significance was attached to those two statements in  
Roper's speech: "The basic program of reform has been completed," and "I am  
convinced that if we are to be motivated primarily by the assumption that  
bigness must be penalized and restricted merely because of its size, broad  
and penetrating recovery will be impossible." (A.P.)

CANADIAN WHEAT                      The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated Canada's  
ESTIMATE                      wheat crop for 1935 yesterday at 273,971,000 bushels, about  
                                 2,000,000 bushels less than that of 1934, says an Ottawa  
report to the Associated Press. The crop report containing the second es-  
timate of the wheat yield brought production down from a September 11 esti-  
mate of 290,541,000 bushels to place it slightly below the 1934 yield while  
estimated yields of most other cereal crops were higher than those of last  
year.

CIGARETTE                      The third largest monthly cigarette production total  
OUTPUT HIGH                      on record was set in October, with output increasing nearly  
                                 2,000,000,000 cigarettes over October last year, and carry-  
ing the total for the first 10 months of 1935 up close to 113,000,000,000,  
the highest total for any 10-month period on record. (Press.)

WESTERN                      Low basic one-way passenger rates on western railroads  
R.R. RATES                      have been permanently adopted, Hugh S. Siddall, chairman of  
                                 the Western Passenger Association, announced yesterday, due  
to a sharp upturn in business. "Since the western railways decided to take  
the initiative with reduced passenger fares in December 1933, passenger traf-  
fic on those lines has jumped 50 percent," Siddall said. (A.P.)

Examinations      The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examinations: District Director, \$5,600; District Supervisor, \$3,800--Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, applications to be on file by December 2.



Brand Acidosis      "Before the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Milwaukee, a committee on nutritional problems as Quackery      branded acidosis as nutritional quackery in its report," says Medical Record (November 6). "The committee also reported that feeding whites of raw eggs to invalids, and other similar dietary ideas, were without basis and condemned them in their paper on Food Fallacies and Nutritional Quackery. 'The great popular demand for information about foods and health during recent years,' the report said, 'has resulted in an increasing and alarming amount of exploitation on false and harmful ideas foisted upon the public by dietary quacks, faddists and self-styled experts. "Acidosis" is a term frequently and effectively used by the purveyors of food fallacies. Nearly all the diseases that afflict mankind can be found enumerated as the result of acidosis caused by eating acid foods. Elaborate menus are offered for alkali-forming meals, and systems of dieting which can be had by purchasing their books or enlisting their services and special courses. The claim that acidosis will result from eating bread and meat or certain combinations of foods, such as proteins and starches or fruits and starches, is entirely unsupported by scientific evidence..."

Township      "The township road in Michigan passes on to certain Roads in      oblivion," says C. W. Lucas of the Michigan State Highway Michigan      Department, author of "Michigan Law and Procedure for Tertiary Roads" in Engineering News-Record (November 7). "On April 1, 1936, the county road commissions of Michigan will take over the last parcel of township-road mileage remaining in the respective counties. The popularity of the township road had been waning for more than a decade. Property values slumped and local governments hovered on the fringe of bankruptcy. In 1931 the legislature enacted a statute directing that the counties absorb the township roads of the state by 1936 by taking over 20 percent of the mileage each year. Briefly the act provided: (1) that the state highway commissioner should determine      and certify to the board of county road commissioners the total mileage of township roads within each county and within each township of each county; (2) that by April 1, 1932, and on the same date for each of the succeeding four years the county road commission would take over 20 percent of the township road mileage within its county as certified by the state highway commissioner...Recent progress in administering the act has been good. At present 20 counties have taken over all the township roads within their boundaries. Benefits to the townships should accrue not only from a saving in tax rate but also from the standpoint of a better road system. It was only in rare instances that township road commissions found themselves in a position to carry on extensive construction and maintenance activities..."

Grasshoppers      In fighting grasshoppers in Argentina, some 13,000 miles in Argentina      of galvanized iron barricades, 9,000 volunteer committeemen and 5,000,000 peaces will be used. The galvanized iron barriers are sold or rented to farmers, who trap the insects and sell them to the government for 2.8 cents for a sack of 66 pounds. This method destroys grasshoppers in the crawling stage but does not work against the flying swarms. The grasshoppers, in swarms sometimes covering several square miles, descend each year from eastern Bolivia and western Paraguay. They usually attack 2 to 6 provinces in the main grain belt of Argentine. (Modern Miller, November 2.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 13--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 116 5/8-118 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 114 5/8-116 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 93 1/4-97 1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99 1/4-111 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 107-109; Chi. 106 3/4-112; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 3/4-48 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 69-71; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63 1/2-65; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 1/2-26; K.C. 27 1/2-29 1/2; Chi. 27 1/4-28 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 64-66; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 53-59; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 3/4-182 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.60 in the East; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2.10 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 90¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$19 bulk per ton in New York City; \$11.50-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Holland Seed \$20 in St. Louis; Danish type \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.40 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City;

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.79 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.43 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.60 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.59 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 32 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 31 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 3/4-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 cents; Standards, 30-33 cents; Firsts, 29-29 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIX, No. 40

Section 1

November 15, 1935

## PHILIPPINE FREEDOM PROCLAIMED

A proclamation certifying the freedom of the Philippine Islands and the election of officials chosen by ballot in the islands on September 17 was signed by President Roosevelt a few minutes after noon yesterday. The formal proclaiming of freedom was timed so that it would occur on November 15 in the Philippines, Manila being 13 hours ahead of eastern standard time. (Press.)

Effective with the establishment of the new Commonwealth of the Philippines, the quantity of sugar which may enter the United States yearly from this area free of duty is limited to 800,000 long tons of raw sugar and 50,000 tons of refined sugar. This limitation is to expire in 10 years, when all Philippine sugars imported by the United States become fully dutiable. (Press.)

## U.S.-BRAZIL TRADE PACT RATIFIED

State Department officials, preparing to consummate a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, probably today, yesterday were cheered by word from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Senate unanimously had ratified the trade pact signed with that government on February 2. The Senate action now completes ratification of the reciprocal trade agreement. (Press.)

## AYRES ON BUSINESS

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist, observed yesterday in the Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company that business experienced this fall a normal seasonal increase in volume for the first time in six years. He said the "convincing quality" of the improvement is due to "growing confidence" rather than "tentative optimism." (A.P.)

## COTTON EXPORTS

A Census Bureau report yesterday showed that cotton exports during October, totaling 711,664 bales, were greater than in any one month since January 1934, when 739,352 bales were shipped. Exports last month compared to 615,593 bales for the same month last year. The report also revealed that Great Britain had regained its position as the world's leading buyer of American cotton, a place held in recent months by Japan. (A.P.)

## ELECTRICITY HIGH LEVEL

Electric output reached a new high level during the week ended November 9, according to the Edison Electric Institute. Production totaled 1,913,684,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of about 1 percent over the week before and 14.2 percent over the same week last year.

Excess Vitamin D is Harmless

Taking large amounts of rickets-preventing vitamin D into the body causes no harm whatever, it is indicated in recent research by Dr. Harry Steenbock, Wisconsin University scientist whose research has led to irradiation of food products to increase their vitamin D content. Since vitamin D increases the power of the body to



fix calcium, it has been a matter of considerable speculation whether this element may be fixed in injurious amounts, or whether vitamin D may have other undesirable effects. Dr. Steenbock conducted feeding trials with experimental animals over a 10 month period, allowing them to consume vitamin D in far greater amounts than human beings are ever likely to. While commercial irradiated milk usually contains about 50 Steenbock units of the vitamin per quart, the Wisconsin investigator used milks varying in potency from this figure up to 5,000 units per quart. All the common methods of fortifying milk with additional vitamin D were employed. Some of the milks were laboratory irradiated, others were produced by cows fed irradiated yeast, and still others were supplemented with irradiated ergosterol and codliver oil concentrate. The animals were given no other food than vitamin D milk to which small amounts of iron, copper and manganese were added. They were given all they could drink during the 10-month period. All the animals grew well, were uniform in appearance and showed no evidence of abnormality. (Science Service.)

#### Guarding Land Resources

The South African Farmer (September 20), discussing editorially "the land itself, regarded as a perpetually

productive asset", says that "each generation receives the

land in a certain general condition of productivity (using the term in a broad farming sense) and it is the duty of each generation, not only to pass it on if possible with an improved productive capacity, either actual or potential...The natives, ever since they settled in the sub-continent at the end of their long migration from the north, have been steadily destroying the bush that covered large areas of the country, and, through their primitive agricultural practices, exposing hillside surfaces to the destructive effects of heavy, washing rains. Our own people have followed with indiscriminate veld burning and overstocking. Between these various evils, our rivers have been slowly but surely shrinking, increasingly large quantities of good soil are annually being washed down to the sea, the natural veld is becoming less valuable as pasturage, the incidence of the rainfall is being detrimentally altered and the natural fertility of the soil is consequently being lessened...The utilisation of a proportion of the revenue received from gold mining on work of such fundamental importance would be a very wise method of more or less permanently capitalising some of the mineral wealth of the country that is being utilised for less enduring purposes and so securing it for the benefit of future generations."

#### "Living Wilderness"

The Living Wilderness, the official publication of the newly organized Wilderness Society, made its initial appearance in September. Robert Sterling Yard, secretary-treasurer of the society, is editor of the new publication. In presenting the Living Wilderness, Mr. Yard says editorially: "The Wilderness Society is born of an emergency on conservation which admits of no delay. It consists of persons distressed by the exceedingly swift passing of wilderness in a country which recently abounded in the richest and noblest of wilderness forms, the primitive, and who purpose to do all they can to safeguard what is left of it. This for transmission, a sacred charge, to its preservers of the future." (American Forests, November.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $116\frac{3}{4}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $96\frac{3}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $108\frac{1}{4}$ -110; Chi.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $106\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $102\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $77\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 40-45; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 70-72; St. Louis 75 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $64\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25  $7\frac{7}{8}$ -26  $3\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C.  $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29; St. Louis  $28\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-65; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 52-59; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177-184.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.70-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.60 in the East; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 98¢-\$1 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$19 bulk per ton in New York City; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, apples, \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings 80¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 23 points from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.46 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 11.82 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 11.79 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score,  $32\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Danishes,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 cents; Standards, 30-33 cents; Firsts, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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